

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLII] No. 15 -JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

WHAT MENWANT

you will find in this store.
A few things are mentioned below, but a whole page couldn't tell the story.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY NAPANEE, STORE NEWS

EASTER... MILLINERY.

Other stores are saying
"We keep the finest hats
made." We don't—
sell them.

Saturday Evening Sale OF KID GLOVES.

On Saturday evening, March 29th, commencing at 7.30 o'clock, we will place on sale several dozen of quality French Kid Gloves at the very low price of **50 CENTS A PAIR**. The lot will consist of Gloves selling at 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 a pair, in colors and black. We have not all colors nor all sizes in any one kind, all sizes and all shades are represented in the lot. We will show them in window two or three days previous sale. This sale, coming at the very time that Kid Gloves are most wanted, makes a splendid opportunity for careful buyer.

The New Millinery.

The demand for new Spring Millinery has opened with a rush: everyone is anxious to get their new hat for Easter. We have a large staff of millinery experts doing their best to turn out the rush orders. Millinery was never prettier than it is this season. The grown up people have no monopoly of pretty things, as lots of taking styles have been provided for the little folks.

Our Dress Trimmings Have Arrived

The ship that brought them from Germany was over three weeks disabled on the ocean. We were sorry to keep our customers waiting so long for them, "but accidents will happen." We have three hundred and fifteen pieces of gimp and applique to select from. This promises to be the greatest selection on record for much trimmed dresses and we invite everyone interested in designing of dresses to see what we have provided for them.

White and Cream Gimps and Appliques from the narrow silk edging at 5c to the embroidered beauties around the dollar mark.

Black Jet in the round, cut and sequin styles from 5c to \$3.00 yard.

Black Silk Braiding and Cord combined with chiffon and net, 30c to 90c yard.

Black Silk Embroidery in floral and scroll designs up to \$1.25 yard.

Coming direct from the maker our prices are not to be beaten.

25c Neckwear for 15c.

We have just received 10 dozen Men's Bow Ties, made with the shield for the high turn-down collar. These have been made from the ends of Silk left from making 50c Flowing Ends, and no two are alike. We will sell them while they last at 15c each or two for 25c. What a chance, just when the Bow Tie is all the go.

Our New Dollar Colored Shirts

are far better than last year and are selling fast. They are as far from other dollar Colored Shirts as our 50c White Unlaundered Shirts are from all others at the same price. Nothing like them anywhere else in Canada—Absolutely fast colors.

Ready - to - Wear Clothing.

A man cannot look at you without seeing your clothing. If it is neat and becoming he notices it. If it's ill-fitting you look seedy to him. Our Spring Suits are high-grade workmanship; well shaped shoulders, the collar that hugs close to the neck; well stayed and substantially sewed.

MEN'S OXFORD GREY ROSAMOND TWEED SUITS—Single breasted, sack shape, all sizes 36 to 44, very durable, \$10.00.

MEN'S BLUE DEVONIAN SERGE SUITS—Warranted fast colors, single breasted sack shape, sizes 36 to 42.....\$10.00

MEN'S HALIFAX TWEED SUITS—ALL WOOL—In light, mid and dark also a new shade of brown—the best value in Canada—sizes 36 to 44.....

MEN'S STONE BLUE AND GREY

MEN'S WESTMINSTER WORSTED,

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MEN'S OXFORD GREY ROSAMOND TWEED SUITS—Single breasted, sacque shape, all sizes 36 to 44, very durable, \$10.00.

MEN'S STONE BLUE AND GREY UNBROKEN CHECK TWEED SUITS—Single breasted sacque shape, sizes 36 to 44\$7.50

MEN'S HAIR-LINED WORSTEDS, KING EDWARD STRIPES—Perfect fit and very high-class goods, single breasted sacque shape, sizes 36 to 39—extra special....\$17.50

MEN'S BLUE DEVONIAN SERGE SUITS—Warranted fast colors, single breasted sacque shape, sizes 36 to 42.....\$10.00

MEN'S WESTMINSTER WORSTED, beautiful patterns, single breasted sacque shape, sizes 36 to 42.....\$12.00

MEN'S OXFORD GREY STRIPED CHEVIOT SUITS—Single breasted, sacque shape, sizes 36 to 42, up-to-date.....\$10.00

MEN'S GREY CHECK TWEED SUITS—Very neat, single breasted shape.....\$5.00

MEN'S HALIFAX TWEED SUIT—ALL WOOL—In light, mid and dark also a new shade of brown—the best value in Canada—sizes 36 to 44.....

MEN'S GREY AND BROWN CH LAMB'S WOOL TWEED SUIT—Single breasted sacque shape, sizes 36 to 42....

OUR BOYS' SUITS, YOUTHS' SUITS AND CHILDREN'S SUITS are the assortment and best values to be had in Napanee.

Fine Ordered Clothing.

JAMES WALTERS, Cutter.

Here are two simple rules for sensible clothes-buying: 1—Get satisfaction. 2—Don't pay too much for it.

What suits somebody else might not suit you. In making clothes we always have in mind men of most exacting and particular taste, with the idea that what satisfies them ought to satisfy anybody.

The requirements for this are three: **FIRST**—Right Styles; the knowledge that your clothes are correct is one of the few things in this world that are worth what they cost. **SECOND**—Perfect Fit; the clothes must look right as well as be right. **THIRD**—Service; which means more than just lasting a long time; you may not want to wear a suit two or three seasons, but you want it to shape while you do wear it. That's what we mean by "good service"; you'll get it only from first-class trimmings, fabrics, linings, and of all—first rate tailoring. You get them all here without paying too much for them.

We do not particularize our stock as it would take up too much space. Suffice it to say that our stock of new Spring, Fancy Plain Suitings is the most complete in this part of the Province. We make suits to order from \$11 up. We solicit your order. Satisfaction and self-measurement blanks sent on application.

Great ANNUAL DISCOUNT Sale!

Before Stock-Taking.

SPECIAL VALUES IN—China, Crockery & Glassware

All the month many lines will be sold at less than half price as the stock is too large and must be reduced by one half in this sale. I include all lines of Groceries, etc. 300 Brooms, 3 string, will be offered at 15c, good value at 20c

WM. COXALL.

SEEDS FOR 1902

The largest and best assorted stock of **FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS** ever held in Napanee is now on sale at Symington's.

Buy Early

is the best advice I can give you.

Thos. Symington,
SEEDSMAN,

101st Napanee.

The ladies of S. Mary Magdalene's Guild intend having a cake and concert on Thursday April 10th. Particulars next week.

On Thursday morning of last week Hugh Henry, father of Mrs. William McKee, Deseronto, passed away at the age of eighty-four years and six months. The deceased formerly resided in Napanee, but for the past five or six years has made his home with Mr. and Mrs. William McKee.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN WESLEY CLANCY, OF THE TOWNSHIP OF CAMDEN, IN THE COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON, MERCHANT, AN INSOLVENT.

Notice is hereby given that John Wesley Clancy, merchant, has made an assignment to me for the benefit of his creditors, and they are hereby notified to meet at my office, in the Court House, Napanee, on

SATURDAY, THE 20th DAY OF MARCH, 1902,

at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the appointment of inspectors and giving directions for the disposition of the estate. Notice is further given that all creditors must file their claims duly verified by affidavit with me on or before the 5th day of April, 1902, after which date I shall distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have received notice.

GEO. D. HAWLEY, Sheriff, Assignee.

Dated March 20th, 1902.

W. D. Rockwell, son of W. A. Rockwell, studying dentistry in Chicago, has taken the leadership of the Western avenue Methodist church choir in that city. "WHI's" many friends here are pleased to hear of his success, and wish him still greater when he hangs out his shingle in the windy city in his chosen profession of dentistry.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT

The Board of Audit

FOR THE COUNTY OF

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON

will meet for the purpose of auditing the Public accounts, at the Judge's Chambers, in

THE COURT HOUSE

—IN THE—

TOWN OF NAPANEE,

—ON—

FRIDAY, APRIL 4th, 1902,

at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m.

All accounts for Audit must be delivered to the Clerk of the Peace on or before the 1st day of April, 1902.

H. M. DEROCHE,
Clerk of the Peace.

Napanee, March 19th, 1902. 14b

Close's Mills are grinding every day.

As a result of the road-making on Main street, last year, Picton can boast of a thoroughfare second to none in Canada. It cost more than the old way of drawing in dirt and gravel in the summer and carting it away in the spring, but in the long run is likely to prove much cheaper and better. The mud towns around us can well afford to try the good roads' experiment.—Gazette.

TENDERS WANTED

—O—

Town of Napanee.

—O—

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned Town Clerk, and endorsed "Tender for Contract Supplies," will be received up to

21st DAY OF APRIL, 1902

inclusive, for supplying such quantities of materials specified below as may be required for executing the following works required by the Corporation for the current year, viz:

SIDEWALKS.

Planks—1½ and 2 inches by 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 ft lengths, sound pine.
Stringers—3in x 5in x 12ft and upwards, cedar.

Nails—Wire nails 4, 5 and 7 inch 1 quantities as required.
Flat Stones—For stringers, price per yard.
Man, Horse and Wagon—To build and walks, rate per day.

CROSSINGS.

Sound Pine or Tamarack—3 in thick, 12 ft long, 12 to 18 ft lengths.

PERMANENT PAVEMENT.

Portland Cement—Good standard brand Sand—Sharp, clean sand.
Vitrified Brick—For facing of edges of crossings.

STREETS.

Broken Stone—Per ton at the quarry.
Rubble—Price per yard delivered to a lot of the town.
Gravel—Good coarse gravel, free from Street Watering—Man and team at 1 per day.

SEWERS.

Glazed pipe, Tees, Wye, Elbows, etc., upwards.

FIRE ALARM.

Sulphate of Copper—About 100 lbs.

HEATING AND LIGHTING.

Coal—About 10 tons of furnace coal. The lowest or any tender not be accepted.

J. E. HERRING,

Town Clerk

Clerk's Office, Napanee, 18th March, 1902

Churns, butter bowls, ladies, dairy all kinds of fence wire. Agents for wood wire fencing. **BOYLE & SC**

NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

NADA—FRIDAY, MARCH 28th, 1902.

EASTER . . . MILLINERY.

Other stores are saying
"We keep the finest hats
made." We don't—we
sell them.

Sale

sale several dozen of fine
will consist of Gloves now
izes in any one kind, but
three days previous to
did opportunity for the

Easter. We have a large staff of
The grown up people have not the

Arrived.

our customers waiting so long
promises to be the greatest season
for them.
the dollar mark.

Colored Shirts

selling fast. They are as far ahead
site Unlaundered Shirts are ahead
e them anywhere else in town.

ng.

notices it. If it's ill-fitting
he collar that hugs closely

IFAX TWEED SUITS—
—In light, mid and dark grey,
hade of brown—the best value in
es 36 to 44. \$5.00

MILLINERY OPENINGS.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.

The elaborate preparations made by the Hardy Dry Goods Co. for their spring opening on Friday and Saturday, March 21st and 22nd, were justified by the great attendance both days. No doubt this was due to the fine stock shown and many patterns on view. The toques and hats are again to be large, with little alteration in style of trimming from the past season, low effects predominating. The favorite shape comes over the face with roll on either side. Some of the new features of the trimmings are the Pearls, French laces, Battenberg effects in straw and the Naere effects in flowers. In ornaments the cabochons of straw, pearl and opal are used on the handsomest patterns and frequently a smart finish is obtained in jet cabochons. Maline is a popular material, as well as the new fancy straws shown in abundance. A very pretty black jet hat shown has a ruching of white tulle under the brim and foliage in pastel shades. Another handsome hat had a crown of white chiffon, embroidered with large pearls; round the crown was a twist of tulle and sprays of pink rose buds and the deep brim was covered with tulle, embroidered with graduated pearls. A quaint black hat of fancy straw and chiffon was trimmed with a wreath of ivy leaves laid along the brim. Another very stylish hat was a heavy bisque plaited straw with a crown of Renaissance lace. This was trimmed with red velvet berries in different shades of red ivy leaves. The store, including millinery department, was tastefully decorated and everything seemed to harmonize and blend with the trimmings.

The Robinson Company

A particularly interesting opening, because of the unusual number and display of all the latest creations in millinery, was held by the Robinson Co. on Saturday, March 22nd. That the event was highly appreciated was evident, when one noted the enthusiastic admiration as expressed by the fair visitors in attendance. The entire store presented a very attractive appearance. The millinery department, beautifully decorated with flowers, foliage and lace, was presided over by Miss Finch, late of a Toronto wholesale house, and a lady of wide experience in all branches of millinery. Some very beautiful and stylish hats were displayed. Many of the New York shapes are shown. Nearly all shapes show the droop in the back. Straw braids are very strong and a great variety is shown in white, black and all color shades. Cuban braids seem to predominate and there is a braid called the chrysanthemum for which ladies show a great fondness. Shapes range from medium size over the face ideas, to large picturesque models and give great latitude in choice style. The "Flower Hat," which cannot be surpassed for beauty and style, will be very popular. The long back turban shape illustrates the new cape back, a beautiful arrangement of rose petals forms the facing and top of crown, crush roses are massed about the brim, and back of these a wreath of tiny green buds and foliage. Another very pretty hat, which will be popular, is a pattern hat of pink mousseline, edged with braid. The shape lifts gently at each side. Large, soft, pink roses cluster at the left, extending to the bandeau. Several very handsome black sequin hats were shown and were all sold the day of the opening.

A Growing Business.

BEEF TALLOW WANTED IN CAKES

Must be free of
all dirt and im-
purities and not
burnt.

Will pay the highest market price for a quantity delivered at our Lumber Yard, Napanee.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.

R. Shipman, Agent.

Western Beef —AT— J. F. Smith's.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. J. C. Connolly and Mr. B. S. O'Loughlin, of Yarker, took in the Washington excursion last Tuesday.

Mrs. W. S. Herrington and H. Warner went to Toronto, on Thursday.

Mrs. Albert B. Root and daughter, Marguerite, spent a few days this week in Deseronto, visiting her sister, Mrs. Thos. Burley.

Mr. Fred Hosey, of San Jose, California, is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Jas. Hosey, Bridge St.

Mr. John Taverner, Dorland, was in town on Wednesday.

Mr. George Saunders, for the past two years baker with E. A. Rikley, leaves on Friday for Berlin.

Mrs. Baines and little daughter, of Toronto, are guests of Mrs. James Herring, Bridge St.

Miss Stephanie Harshaw, of Napanee, left for New York, last Tuesday, where she will join Mrs. James Richardson, (nee Miss Myrtle Lake) formerly of Napanee, and sail by steamer for England.

Mr. George Grange, of London, was in Napanee, on Monday.

Mr. W. S. Herrington left for Toronto, on Wednesday.

James H. Madden, Esq., of Napanee, left for Toronto, on Tuesday.

A telegram to Mrs. Deming last Tuesday from Arizona, says Mr. Shibley was resting and doing fairly well after his long trip.

The Misses Gibson, of Picton, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Degroff, Mill Street, this week.

Mr. J. S. Hayden, of Camden East, and Mr. E. W. Benjamin, of Yarker, were in Napanee on Tuesday.

Mr. W. A. Rockwell made a trip to Toronto last Monday.

A telegram from Phoenix, Arizona, last Saturday, to H. Warner, says Mr. John A. Shibley arrived there safe and stood the

DR. WAUGH, DENTIST.

163 PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

WILL VISIT ODESSA

2nd MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.

PRICES:

A Set of Teeth for	\$6 00
A Gold Filling	1 00
A Silver Filling	50
A Cement Filling	25

PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25c.
ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED.
50tf

Letters From Manufacturers.

PIANO TUNING.

To Whom It May Concern:—
The bearer, W. A. Rockwell, is a competent tuner, and we would recommend all owners of Gerhard Heintzen pianos to allow no fatter who does not carry our recommend to tune their pianos. Mr. Rockwell is a thorough and reliable man, which cannot be said of many so-called tuners who traverse the country.

The Gerhard Heintzen Co.

To Whom It May Concern:—
This is to certify that W. A. Rockwell is a competent piano tuner, and we would recommend him to anyone requiring their piano tuned. Any work entrusted to him will be carefully attended to.

Dominion Organ and Piano Co.

This is to certify that Mr. W. A. Rock-

ng.

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IFAX TWEED SUITS—
In light, mid and dark grey, shade of brown—the best value in
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Y AND BROWN CHECK
WOOL TWEED SUIT—Single
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SUITS, YOUTHS' SUITS
DREN'S SUITS are the finest
and best values to be had in

3.

or it.
most exacting and particular

orrect is one of the few things
as be right THIRD—Good
is, but you want it to keep
ngs, fabrics, linings, and most

of new Spring, Fancy and
e solicit your order. Samples

ENDERS WANTED.

Town of Napanee.

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t Stones—For stringers, price per yard.
s, Horse and Wagon—To build and repair
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CROSSINGS.
nd Pine or Tamarack—3 in thick, not less
5 in wide, 12 to 18 ft lengths.

PERMANENT PAVEMENT.
tland Cement—Good standard brands.
d—Sharp, clean sand.
rified Brick—For facing of edges of cement
ings.

STREETS.
ken Stone—Per ton at the quarry.
bl—Price per yard delivered to any part
town.
vel—Good coarse gravel, free from dirt.
et—Washing—Man and team at a price
ay.

SEWERS.
zed pipe, Tees, Wye, Elbows, etc., 6" and
rds.

FIRE ALARM.
plate of Copper—About—lbs.

HEATING AND LIGHTING.
l—About—tons of furnace coal.
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J. E. HERRING,
Town Clerk.
rk's Office, Napanee, 18th March, 1902. 15

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extending to the bandeau. Several very
handsome black sequin hats were shown
and were all sold the day of the opening.

A Growing Business.

One of the largest, if not the largest,
business concerns of Napanee is The
Robinson Co Dry Goods store. The
growth of this business has been remark-
able. Excellent advertising has, to a large
degree, been the means of bringing so
many buyers to its counters and the fact of
having everything just as advertised has
given everyone confidence in the goods and
prices. On entering their premises on
Saturday evening last your correspondent
found a most extensive and beautiful dis-
play in all departments. It was not
confined to any one department, but each
seemed vying with the other to try and
make the prettiest display. In dress goods
the variety and beauty of the textures has
never been surpassed and rarely equalled.
In the carpets, curtain and rug department
we found the greatest change. On the
second floor is a space of 1920 square feet
devoted exclusively to this department. It
is lighted by nine large windows and is
recognized as the best carpet room in
Central Ontario. The new curtain display
rack, which has been lately added to their
stock of display fixtures, is a marvel of
completeness. Thirty different styles of
curtain can be shown by its use in the time
that it took to show one in the old way.
The stock in this department is very large
and no one need in the future leave
Napanee to purchase their carpets, rugs or
curtains. In the men's and boy's furnishing
and clothing department this firm have
aimed to excel. In shirts, both stiff fronts
and negligees seem to be in great demand.
Blues and ox-bloods still remain the best
and about the only colors. The high turn
down collar is very popular and is likely to
remain so during the summer months on
account of its double-fold, which does not
wilt with perspiration. The ties most
popular are those that look best with this
collar, viz. :—The new Coronation with
shield and spring fastener, also the shield
bow. In men's underwear the popularity
of the balbriggan is expected to continue
and special lines in plain are shown at 25c
and 50c, also net and novelty lines. Their
workmen's shirts, overalls, etc., are well
made, well cut and good-fitting garments.
Leading prices are 40c, 75c and \$1.00.
Their 25c cashmere men's hose are wonder-
ful values, having been imported from
Germany. In men's suitings for spring
and summer, fancy worsteds and Scotch
tweeds are in heavy demand. The brown,
green and gray checks and mixtures are
liked best. A bigger sale than usual in
woollens is so far recorded. The usual
full range of spring and summer clothing
is to hand and we understand their new
styles have met with popular approval.

Picton postoffice was removed to the
new building last week.

The fish are coming up to Cloze's Mills
next week, and Cloze will grind your grist
while you are after the flumes.

A Toronto preacher proposes that a
prayer-meeting should be held once a year
for editors. A good idea! The editors
could then pray for a mitigation of the
severe punishment due to delinquent sub-
scribers and for the enlightenment of those
in sacred offices.—Toronto Star.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-
simile
signature
of *Chas. H. Fitch* is on
every
wrapper.

Mr. W. S. Herrington left for Toronto,
on Wednesday.

James H. Madden, Esq., of Napanee,
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Mr. W. A. Rockwell made a trip to
Toronto last Monday.

A telegram from Phoenix, Arizona, last
Saturday, to H. Warner, says Mr. John A.
Shibley arrived there safe and stood the
long trip fairly well. Dr. Burton and
Miss Sadie Walsh looked after him care-
fully during the trip.

Mrs. Ed. Huff, of Campbellford, arrived
in town on Tuesday, to spend a month
in town.

Mr. Beacock, of Brockville, is spending
Good Friday in town the guest of his
aunt, Mrs. Jas. Richardson, East St.

Mr. W. H. Robinson, of Gananoque, is
the guest of Mr. H. W. Kelly, Centre St.

Miss L. Patterson and Miss Ferguson,
of Newburgh, spent Wednesday in town.

Mrs. George Reynolds and son Clifford,
left for Toronto, on Monday, after spending
the past month in Napanee.

Miss Carrie Wilson spent Sunday last in
Deseronto.

Miss Markie Grieve, after spending the
past two months in Campbellford, arrived
home on Tuesday.

Mr. J. L. Boyes spent a few days in
Toronto this week.

Mr. Fuller, Tamworth, mother of Mrs.
E. P. Douglas, left Wednesday for Dakota.

Mrs. W. N. Hoxey and daughter Mrs.
Fanning will spend Easter in Ottawa, the
guests of her sons, Messrs. John and Walter
Hoxey.

Mr. O. E. Howe and family, of Athens,
have taken up their residence in Napanee.

Mr. G. W. Liddle, Dominion Express
route agent, was in town on Wednesday.

Mr. R. J. LeRoy, of Camden East, was
in town on Wednesday and favored us
with a call.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott and son, Roscoe,
guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Knight for
the past week, leave to-day, for Kinmount,
near Lindsay, where they will go into
business.

Mrs. John Boyes left Thursday, to
spend Easter in Kingston.

Mr. Merrifield, of the Bell Telephone Co.,
left for Port Hope, on Thursday, to spend
the Easter holidays.

Mr. Peter Post, Clarksville, is ill of
pneumonia.

Rev. C. O. Johnston has accepted an
invitation to remain as pastor of Queen
Street Methodist Church, Toronto, for a
fifth year.

Mr. Cline Brown, with his mother, left
for Pittsburgh, Thursday, where they will
reside.

T. S. Hill and wife left Thursday, to
spend Easter in Toronto.

Mrs. Fitzgerald, of Buffalo, arrived in
town on Wednesday evening to look after
the remains of her late sister, Mrs. Collins.

Mr. Douglas McIntyre, son of Rev. C.
E. McIntyre, of Eastern Methodist
church, will again fill the position as
purser on the "North King" this summer.

Mr. F. H. York, Ingle, called on the
Express, on Tuesday.

Mr. Jake Lloyd spent a few days last
week with his brother, at Wellington, Ont.

Mr. Charlie Bland left on Monday for
Manitoba.

Mrs. E. A. Rikley was in Belleville, on
Thursday.

Mr. Harry Moore, for some time with
J. R. Fraser, left this week to take a posi-
tion with Steacy & Steacy, Kingston.

Mrs. John English, who spent the past
three months in Mexico City, Mexico,
arrived home on Saturday.

Mr. Ed. Knight, traveller for the
Yipellanti underwear, spent Sunday in
town with his parents.

To Whom It May Concern—

The bearer, W. A. Rockwell, is a com-
petent tuner, and we would recommend all
owners of Gerhard Heintzman pianos to
allow no tuner who does not carry our
recommend to tune their pianos. Mr.
Rockwell is a thorough and reliable man,
which cannot be said of many so-called
tuners who travel the country.

The Gerhard Heintzman Co.

To Whom It May Concern—

This is to certify that W. A. Rockwell is
a competent piano tuner, and we would
recommend him to anyone requiring their
piano tuned. Any work entrusted to him
will be carefully attended to.

Dominion Organ and Piano Co.

This is to certify that Mr. W. A. Rock-
well has tuned pianos for us and has given
entire satisfaction. He has been engaged in
the piano business for many years; is a
musician and understands the construction
of the piano. We can recommend him
with pleasure to anyone who require their
piano tuned, feeling confident his work
will give satisfaction.

Wormwith & Co.

The above are a few letters I have re-
ceived from time to time, and as I find
that certain persons have in the past gone
about with tuning kit, representing them-
selves as competent, when they have no
knowledge whatever of the business, (they
are called tramp tuners) I trust my many
customers will see to it that they know
whom they employ and that strangers
either in piano trade or as tuner have bon-
fide recommends.

10

W. A. ROCKWELL

Mayor J. M. Shaw, of Kingston, received
the nomination as a candidate for the
Local Legislature at a Conservative mass
meeting on Tuesday night.

The steamer Deseronto will have the
following officers on board the coming
season:—Captain, Wm. Skilleen; mate C.
Brisbin; engineer, Geo. Stevens.

Henry Curle, of Big Creek, who has
suffered for several weeks from a stroke, is
very feeble, with no hopes of recovery.
The throat is paralyzed, preventing his
swallowing food unaided.

The steamer Pierrepont made her first
trip from Kingston to Cape Vincent on
Tuesday, having on board a large number
of excursionists who were taking in the
trip to Washington. Regular trips will be
made hereafter, leaving Kingston at 9 a.m.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

A French naturalist asserts that if the
world should become birdless man could
not inhabit it after nine years' time, in
spite of all the sprays and poisons that
could be manufactured for the destruction
of insects. The insects and slugs would
simply eat all the orchards and crops in
that time.

An exchange says:—The meanest man
in the community is the fellow who is
always piling a few chips on the embers of
hate. Next to the man who makes his
wife clean the snow and preaches on being
diligent in business and fervent in spirit,
the sneak who goes about setting people by
the ears is the most contemptible rascal
unhinged.

BIRTHS.

RODGERS—At Napanee, on Monday,
March 24, 1902, the wife of Joseph Rodgers,
of a son.

DEATHS.

LOWRY—In North Fredericksburgh, on
Monday, March 24, 1902, Mary Ellen
Richardson, beloved wife of Chas. E.
Lowry, aged 23 years, 10 months and 15
days.

COLLINS—At Napanee, on Wednesday,
March 24, 1902, Sarah Collins. Funeral
will take place from her late residence,
Thomas St., on Friday, March 28th, at
2 p.m. Service at the house.

McKEOWN—In Richmond, on Friday,
March 21, 1902, Mrs. McKeown, aged 79
years.

FELLOWS—At Ernestown, on Saturday,
March 22, 1902, the wife of Nathan
Fellows, aged 45 years, 3 months.

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, March 25.—Wheat—The market is steady at 72½c to 73c for red and white middle freights. On call No. 2 mixed were offered at 73c on the G.T.R. east. Goose wheat is steady. On call No. 2 was offered at 67c C.P.R. middle freights. Spring wheat is steady. On call 72c was bid for No. 1 east on the G.T.R., and No. 2 was offered at 72½c on the G.T.R. east. Manitoba wheat is easier. On call No. 1 hard was offered at 82½c, with 82c bid, and No. 2 offered at 82½c, with 82c bid, and No. 2 northern was offered at 78½c, with 77½c bid, all en route North Bay, the quotation for the last named grade being about a cent lower than yesterday.

Flour—The market is quiet; cars of 90 per cent. patents are quoted at \$2.82½ in buyers' bags middle freights. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$4.20 for cars of Hungarian patents and \$4 for strong bakers in car lots, on the track Toronto.

Millfeed—Is steady at \$19 for cars of shorts and \$16.50 for bran in bulk middle freights. Manitoba millfeed is steady at \$22 for cars of shorts and \$20 for bran, in car lots, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—The market is quiet at 56c for No. 1, 53c for No. 2, 51c for No. 3 extra and 50c for No. 3 middle freights. On call No. 3 was offered at 50½c outside.

Blackwheat—Is steady at 55½c to 56c middle freights.

Rye—The market is steady. On call it was offered at 56½c outside, now shipped G.T.R. middle freights.

Corn—Is firm. On call 56c was bid for No. 2 mixed, with sellers at 57c, and No. 2 yellow was offered at 57½c outside with 57c bid.

Oats—Are steady. On call a car of No. 2 white sold at 42c in buyers' bags low freights to New York, and the same was bid for more, and 42½c was asked; No. 2 white were offered at 41c low freights to New York, now shipped, with 40½c bid. Two cars of No. 3 white sold at 40c on a 14½c freight to New York, and 43c was bid for No. 1 mixed on track Toronto.

Oatmeal—Is steady at \$4.60 for cars of bags and \$4.75 for cars of brls, and 25c more for broken lots.

Peas—Are steady. On call No. 2 white were offered at 81c C.P.R. high freights.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Butter—The supply of choice butter, both creameries and dairies, is very scarce, and shipments of creameries often contain odd lots which would not ordinarily find their way to market at all. As a result, dealers here are hard pressed to fill the demand for choice goods. Prices are steady, with choice goods selling easily and the great amount of poor stuff difficult to get rid of. We quote:—

Creamery, prints.....	22c	to 23c
do solids.....	21c	to 22c
do seconds.....	18c	to 20c
Dairy pound rolls choice.....	18c	to 19c
do large rolls, choice.....	16c	to 17c
do tubs.....	14c	to 16c
do medium and low.....	10c	to 12½c

Eggs—Cold weather is keeping the market steady at 13½c. Demand continues strong, and offerings are not so liberal. Should the cold weather continue a further advance to 14c would not be unexpected.

Potatoes—The market is steady, with a fair demand and light offerings. The cold weather renders of-

50c; No. 3 do, 49½c; No. 2 mixed, 47½c to 47½c; No. 3 do, 46½c to 47c. Barley, spot, 68c. Rye, No. 1, 64½c.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, March 25.—Close—Wheat on passage, easier and neglected; maize, on passage, depressed. Wheat—English country markets of yesterday, partially dearer; French country markets, quiet but steady.

Paris, March 25.—Close—Wheat—Tone firm; March, 21f 75c; May and August, 22f 55c.

Antwerp, March 25.—No. 2 red winter, 17½f.

A NURSE'S MISTAKE.

Drank Mercurial Solution in Brockville Hospital.

A despatch from Brockville says:—Miss Mary E. Jackson, 24 years of age, nurse in training at the Brockville General Hospital, died Saturday morning under peculiarly sad circumstances. About 10.30 Friday night, not feeling well she went to a cupboard on the first floor of the hospital, took from it a bottle labeled magnesia sulphate, or Epsom salts, and drank about two ounces of its contents. In a moment she realized that she had taken bichloride of mercury, a deadly poison, with which the bottle had evidently been filled by mistake. Miss Jackson at once informed the matron and nurses of what she had done, and prompt measures were taken for her relief, the entire medical staff being summoned when her case assumed a serious aspect later on. Miss Jackson rallied only temporarily, and gradually sank, death ending her terrible sufferings five hours later.

LABOR TROUBLES IN ITALY.

Hard Feeling Has Arisen Over Eviction of Tenants.

A despatch from Rome says:—A phase of the labor troubles which at present is causing the most anxiety is the growing strike of agricultural laborers in the North of Italy. Many peasants who have broken their contracts with farmers are being evicted, with the result that an exasperated feeling has arisen.

Some farmers are importing laborers from other districts under police protection. Some are letting their cattle graze on their growing wheat, their intention being to sell the cattle as soon as the wheat is consumed. Many have already sold their stock.

There is danger of the trouble paralyzing agriculture for the year, as spring is rapidly advancing.

KRUGER'S SIMPLE LOGIC.

Independence Is a Gift From God, He Says.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times quotes part of a statement made by Kruger in the presence of a representative of the Matin. Leyds and Fischer were also present. Kruger said he still relied on divine help, and he prayed to God to add to the miracles he was accomplishing in favor of the Boers that of dispelling the blindness of the British. Kruger said the British offers of peace were unacceptable, because the Boers could not abandon their independence, which was God's gift. He added:—

"We could not give up without repudiating God and meriting His malediction."

KING NOT GOING.

Wise in Cancelling His Visit to France.

KILTIES IN NEW YORK.

Create Sensation at Military League Parade.

A despatch from New York says:—Martial law was in force on Monday night at Madison Square Garden, and for the week it will be a grand encampment and parade ground, given over to the sixth annual tournament of the Military Athletic League. There was a mimic war, the booming of cannon, rattle of rifles, smell of powder, flash of swords, and the marching and countermarching of soldiers and sailors all helping toward a glorious bustle that aroused the crowded house to a fine enthusiasm. The reviewing officer was Gov. Odell. Accompanying the governor were his staff, Col. Macdonald, of the 48th Highlanders, Canadian Militia, and many distinguished army and navy officers. There were nearly one thousand men on parade, in six battalions, and the march past was a brilliant one.

An international spice to all zest to the review was the appearance of the Toronto "Highlanders," gay in feather bonnets, red coats, and tartans, kilts and sporrans, with plaid stockings and white spats. They drill in accord with the Canadian infantry tactics, which differ somewhat from ours. This was most noticeable in the march past, where, instead of arms at port, they carried the bayonets at a slope, and in striking contrast to the immobility of our officers and men, their etiquette required a turning of the face toward the reviewing officers. The Governor and his party stood up during the march past, and so did the occupants of the seats back of his party.

A PICTURESQUE DRILL.

The bit of the night was the drill of the Canadians. It was the most picturesque drill ever seen at a military tournament here. The leaders of the applause for the Canadian militia were our own militia boys, who had climbed into the galleries and boxes after the review to join their best girls. As the "braw laddies" marched out, they were led by a giant drum major, fourteen kilts pipers, and four drummers. The march and change of formation for the bayonet drill was to the air of the regiment, the "Highland Laddie." After the bayonet drill the men doffed bonnets, tunics and tartans, and stood revealed in white-knitted jerseys, embroidered with a red thistle. They then went through a physical drill, much like Butt's calisthenics, but to the skirl of the pipes, instead of the usual ragtime from the band. With the kilts flapping over bare legs, the sporrans waving to and fro in time with their movements, and a perfect harmony, the drill was most effective, and a genuine novelty here as a spectacle. The pipers played "The Barren Rocks of Aden," another ditty sacred to the regiment, for the march-out.

THINK IT IS MURDER.

Mysterious Death of James Quirk, of Brantford.

A despatch from Brantford says:—Further particulars of the death of Jas. Quirk, on Sunday night, lead to the belief that he was murdered and the police are now making inquiries. In a loft over the barn, Quirk kept some valuable game cocks and chickens. He went out to the barn to see the chickens in the loft. He put on the electric lights and then ascended the narrow steps. At the top he must have been attacked and struck with some heavy weapon. The top of his head was badly smashed in with two heavy blows, whilst a deep gash was also made over the right eye.

TO KEEP UP EQUIPMENT.

Big Order Placed by G. T. R. Cars and Engines.

A despatch from Montreal says:—An order has been given by M. M. Hays, general manager of Grand Trunk Railway, for 250 motives (passenger and freight) coal cars, and 300 flat cars, cost of about \$800,000. This will be spread over the shop Montreal and Stratford, but the will go to Montreal. This is a meet any special need of the ment, but simply for the purpose keeping up the equipment to normal point. It will mean, ever, that there will be great tivity in the Grand Trunk s which will proceed at once wit execution of the order, which just been issued.

BETRAYED SECRET PLA

Russian Colonel Has Confessed High Treason.

A despatch from St. Peter says:—The semi-official Russk valid of Saturday announced Colonel Grimm (the Russian o who was recently condemn death by a court-martial at saw, after having been convict systematic revelation of milita crets to a foreign power) has fessed to having been guilty of treason. About sixty arrests been made at Warsaw in conn with the trial of Colonel G who, it has been asserted, hacing ten years revealed to Ger every plan prepared by Russia eventually of war between the countries. The discovery of the onel's treason was due to his who denounced her husband in venge for his having paid att to another woman.

HEART STAB NOT FAT

Toulon Surgeon Cures a Soldier.

A despatch from Paris sa Stabbed through the hear hitherto been synonymous fatally wounded, but modern gery has stepped in, and it is possible to recover from this jury. Dr. Fontan, a Toulon geon, had a young soldier b to him suffering from a knife piercing the pericardium, caus lesion of the heart. Dr. F opened the cavity and applied stitches in the heart. The gas on a level with the left ven The patient has now entirely ered.

HITS AMERICAN MEAT

Strict Enforcement of German Inspection Law.

A despatch from New York s That the hand held out by G Government looks very much clenched fist is the belief of the tional Provisioner, a paper presents the views of the meat ing trade. In a recent issu publication points out that or ruary 15, almost coincident wit sailing of Prince Henry for Au the Kaiser promulgated a decr a strict enforcement of the insp of meat and cattle which was nearly two years ago.

According to the Provisioner enforcement of this Act is a c blow at American meats, me their absolute exclusion from many.

COUGHED UP HIS VOIC

Speech Suddenly Restored Eighteen Years.

A despatch from Columbus, says:—Eighteen years ago Th

stun amount to get rid of. We quote:—
 Creamery, prints, 22c to 23c
 do solids, 21c to 22c
 do seconds, 18c to 20c
 Dairy pound rolls choice, 18c to 19c
 do large rolls, choice, 16c to 17c
 do tubs, 14c to 16c
 do medium and low, 10c to 12c
 Eggs—Cold weather is keeping the market steady at 13c. Demand continues strong, and offerings are not so liberal. Should the cold weather continue a further advance to 14c would not be unexpected.

Potatoes—The market is steady, with a fair demand and light offerings. The cold weather renders offerings doubtful, and much poor stuff comes forward. Cars on the track here are quoted at 62c to 68c. Potatoes out of store sell at 75c to 80c.

Poultry—Offerings continue light, but the demand is strengthening and will soon induce more liberal supply. Fresh killed and frozen turkeys are higher. We quote:—Fresh killed turkeys at 12c to 12½c and chickens at 70c to 80c. Frozen turkeys are quoted at 10c to 11c and chickens at 25c to 50c. Ducks are quoted at \$1.

Baled Hay—Demand is fair and offerings are medium. No. 1 timothy on track here is quoted at \$10.25.

Baled Straw—There are fair offerings and a good demand. Prices are steady at \$5.50 on track here.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, March 25.—Receipts at the cattle market to-day where 56 loads, with 1,000 head of cattle, 381 sheep and lambs, 921 hogs, and 24 calves. The local dealers complain that the drovers are holding prices up altogether too high all round, and that they really cannot afford to give the high prices now being asked. There was apparently all the export cattle offering that were wanted and a few to spare. Prices, however, were well maintained.

Export cattle, choice, \$1.50	\$5.50
Export cattle, light	4.50
Bulls, export, heavy	3.60
Butchers' cattle, choice	3.75
Feeders, heavy	4.25
Stockers, 400 to 800lb	2.10
Butchers' cattle, choice	3.75
Butchers' cattle, good	3.60
Butchers' common	2.75
Butchers' picked	4.50
do off-colors & heifers	2.00
Butchers' bulls	2.50
Light stock bulls, cwt	2.50
Milk cows	30.00
do bucks	2.00
Hogs, best	6.00
do light	5.75
do fat	5.75
Sheep, export, cwt	3.50
Bucks	2.50
Yearling lambs	4.00
Spring lambs, each	2.50
Calves, each	2.00
do cwt	3.50

PROVISIONS.

Hog products of all kinds are in good demand. Lards in particular are very strong at the prices quoted. Smoked meats may be expected to be in even greater request after Easter.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$21.50; heavy mess, \$20.50.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, tons and cases, 10c; breakfast bacon, 14c; hams, 13c to 13½c; rolls, 11c; shoulders, 10½c; backs, 14c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Tierces 11c, tubs 11½c and pails 11¼c.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, March 25.—Flour, quiet and easy. Wheat, spring active; No. 1 northern spot, 78c; No. 2 red, 85½c. Corn weak; No. 2 yellow, 65½c; No. 3 do, 66c; No. 2 corn, 66c; No. 3 do, 64½c. Oats steady; No. 2 white,

he prayed to God to add to the miracles he was accomplishing in favor of the Boers that of dispelling the blindness of the British. Kruger said the British offers of peace were unacceptable, because the Boers could not abandon their independence, which was God's gift. He added:—

"We could not give up without repudiating God and meriting His malediction."

KING NOT GOING.

Wise in Cancelling His Visit to France.

King Edward may be congratulated on his decision not to visit France, says the Paris correspondent of the London Times. In view of the approach of the general elections the Opposition parties are in a paroxysm of mad ambition, and are ready to do anything to embarrass the Government. Remembering, says the correspondent, what occurred some years ago, when the King of Spain was insulted, it is well to avoid all chance of a dangerous incident.

In a despatch from Cannes, the correspondent of the London Daily Mail says he thinks the French Government is greatly relieved that King Edward's visit to France has been canceled, as Boer agents in France were busy organizing demonstrations against his Majesty.

BOERS WELL SUPPLIED.

Enemy in Western Transvaal Has Great Confidence.

A despatch to the London Times from Klerksdorp, Transvaal Colony, says that the Boers in the Western Transvaal are well supplied with guns and ammunition, and have such unlimited support and a large amount of stock that their numbers give them confidence, while the block-house system has not yet been extended enough to alarm them.

"What is possible has been done," continues the correspondent, "but owing to the insufficiency of troops, the British columns have been too small to cope adequately with the Boer forces, which are all composed of fighting men without any intention of surrendering."

MANY DEATHS BY DROUTH.

Persons and Herds of Cattle Cut Down in Australia.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., says:—The steamer Aoranghi brings reports of the worst spell of drought Australia has experienced in years. The deaths of many persons are reported daily, and cattle are dying in herds.

Bubonic plague has broken out again with great severity in New South Wales. Twenty cases were reported in Sydney. An elaborate system of extermination of rats by means of poisonous vapors is being employed.

NEW SCIENCE INSTITUTE.

Prince Opens Laboratory on Site of Old Palace.

A despatch from London says:—The Prince of Wales on Wednesday opened the new National Physical Laboratory. It occupies the old royal palace called Bushey House and new outlying buildings at Teddington-on-Thames. The plan originated with Lord Kelvin and the Government. Control of the new institution is vested in a committee of members of the Royal Society and other learned bodies. The three chief departments will be those of electricity, thermometry and chemistry. All will be fitted with the latest and most perfect scientific instruments.

A despatch from Brantford says:—Further particulars of the death of Jas. Quirk, on Sunday night, lead to the belief that he was murdered and the police are now making inquiries. In a loft over the barn, Quirk kept some valuable game cocks and chickens. He went out to the barn to see the chickens in the loft. He put on the electric lights and then ascended the narrow steps. At the top he must have been attacked and struck with some heavy weapon. The top of his head was badly smashed in with two heavy blows, whilst a deep gash was also made over the right eye.

After being killed Quirk was thrown down the steep steps evidently to create the impression that he had come to his death by an accident, but the doctors say that no fall from the loft could have produced such terrible wounds.

At the top of the loft steps and all about are heavy blotches of blood, whilst at the bottom of the steps is a large congealed pool of blood.

Robbery was not the intention evidently, as Mr. Quirk's pockets were untouched.

Quirk's father is Conductor Quirk, of Wingham.

PEACE GAIN IN THE AIR.

Schalkburger Has An Interview With Kitchener.

A despatch to the London Central News, sent from Pretoria on Sunday afternoon, says that Mr. Schalkburger, the acting president of the Transvaal, with State Secretary Reitz and Commandants Lucas Meyer and Krogh, arrived at Pretoria on Sunday on a special train from Balmoral, to which place they came under a flag of truce. After a short stay in Pretoria they left for the Orange River Colony.

The Central News says that the foregoing news caused excitement in the clubs and other places where the public gathers. Mr. Schalkburger and his companions, according to the Central News, have gone south with the object of meeting General Kitchener, who is in the field south of the Vaal River operating against De Wet and General Delarey. It's good news and the prospects of peace are brighter than for many a day.

FORTY WAGGON LOADS.

Amount Captured by Canadians in Boer Magazine.

A despatch from London says:—Later reports regarding the capture of a large Boer supply depot by the Canadian Scouts show that 30 wagon-loads of ammunition and supplies were taken out of the cave, which lies to the south of the Tafelkop-Vrede blockhouse line. The entrance to the cavern is well concealed in the river-bed, whence it runs into a rough ridge. The guns found were one Krupp, one pom-pom and one Nordenfildt, and the stores included half a million wheat sheaves which were burned.

OVER 9,000 BOERS.

Estimate Given by Mr. Chamberlain.

A despatch from London says:—During a discussion in the House of Commons on Thursday Mr. Broderick and Mr. Chamberlain showed themselves to be very hopeful over the position of affairs in South Africa.

Mr. Chamberlain estimated there were still 9,000 fighting Boers in the field.

The Government has again telegraphed Australia, inviting that Commonwealth to send 2,000 more men to South Africa.

sailing of Prince Henry for America the Kaiser promulgated a decree a strict enforcement of the inspection of meat and cattle which was passed nearly two years ago.

According to the Provisioner, enforcement of this Act will be below at American meat, meaning their absolute exclusion from many.

COUGHED UP HIS VOICE

Speech Suddenly Restored After Eighteen Years.

A despatch from Columbus, O., says:—Eighteen years ago Tuesday R. C. Davis, a bass singer of note, lost his voice, and his misfortune, which came like a flash, refused to yield to treatment. Summoning Mr. Davis was seized with violent fit of coughing, and ejected a small substance, which proved to be a bit of tooth, which he had unconsciously swallowed. The removal of this obstruction, which had found a secure lodging-place in a pocket in the oesophagus, just below the larynx, immediately restored his voice.

RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP.

Large Shipment of Armor From Homestead, Pa.

A despatch from Pittsburg says The largest shipment of armor ever sent away from an American steel works left the Homestead on Tuesday for New York. It consisted of 36 plates, 18 for the class battleship Borodino, and same number for the first-class battleship Ariel, now building at Imperial Russian navy yards at Petersburg. The shipment occupied 18 cars of special construction.

WARNING TO TURKEY.

Britain and Other Powers In on Order.

In a despatch from Vienna the respondent of the London Chronicle says that Great Britain, Austria, and Russia have addressed notes to Turkey admonishing Porte to keep order in Macedonia and Albania.

Germany, says the correspondent, declined to join in this note.

SCOUTS OF THE SEA.

Admiralty to Build New Class Warships.

A despatch from London says At the spring session of the Institution of Naval Architects Wednesday the president, the Earl of Glasgow, announced that the Admiralty had decided to create a class of war vessels, to be known as the scout class, somewhat after type of torpedo-boat destroyers, of greater sea-keeping power.

PORTE FLATLY REFUSE!

Will Not Settle for Ransom Abductors.

A despatch to the London change Telegraph Company Constantinople says the Turkish Government has flatly refused demand of the United States for repayment of the sum of money \$72,000—paid to the brigands ransom for Miss Ellen M. Stone her companion, Madame Tsilka.

METHUEN IS IMPROVING

Wounded Man's Condition is satisfactory.

A despatch from London says The War Office has received a patch from Johannesburg announcing that the condition of Gen. Methuen, who was wounded in fight at Zweibosch, is satisfactory.

KEEP UP EQUIPMENT.

Order Placed by G. T. R. for Cars and Engines.

despatch from Montreal says:—Order has been given by Mr. C. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, for 25 locomotives (passenger and freight), 100 cars, and 300 flat cars, at a cost of about \$600,000. This work will be spread over the shops at Montreal and Stratford, but the bulk of it will be done at the latter point. It will mean, however, that there will be great activity in the Grand Trunk shops, and will proceed at once with the execution of the order, which has been issued.

TRAYED SECRET PLANS.

Colonel Has Confessed to High Treason.

despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The semi-official Russky Inquirer of Saturday announced that General Grimm (the Russian officer, who was recently condemned to death by a court-martial at Warsaw after having been convicted of a military revelation of military secrets to a foreign power) has confessed to having been guilty of high treason. About sixty arrests have been made at Warsaw in connection with the trial of Colonel Grimm, it has been asserted, had during the years revealed to Germany a plan prepared by Russia in the event of war between the two countries. The discovery of the Colonel's treason was due to his wife, who denounced her husband in revenge for his having paid attention to another woman.

HEART STAB NOT FATAL.

London Surgeon Cures a Young Soldier.

despatch from Paris says:—A soldier who had been wounded through the heart has been cured by a new method. The wound, which was very deep, had been made by a knife wound. The soldier had been brought to the hospital, and it was found that the knife had penetrated the pericardium, causing a rupture of the heart. Dr. Fontan, a Toulon surgeon, had a young soldier brought in suffering from a knife wound in the chest. The wound had penetrated the pericardium, causing a rupture of the heart. Dr. Fontan, a Toulon surgeon, had a young soldier brought in suffering from a knife wound in the chest. The wound had penetrated the pericardium, causing a rupture of the heart. Dr. Fontan, a Toulon surgeon, had a young soldier brought in suffering from a knife wound in the chest. The wound had penetrated the pericardium, causing a rupture of the heart.

HITS AMERICAN MEAT.

Enforcement of German Inspection Law.

despatch from New York says:—The hand held out by Germany to the United States in the matter of inspection looks very much like a closed fist. It is the belief of the National Provisioner, a paper which represents the views of the meat packers, that in a recent issue this position points out that on February 15, almost coincident with the signing of the Prince Henry for America, Kaiser promulgated a decree for strict enforcement of the inspection law for meat and cattle which was passed by the Reichstag two years ago.

According to the Provisioner, the enforcement of this Act is a deadly blow at American meats, meaning an absolute exclusion from Germany.

COUGHED UP HIS VOICE.

Man Suddenly Restored After Eighteen Years.

despatch from Columbus, Ohio, says:—Eighteen years ago Tuesday

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

WHAT OUR LAWMAKERS ARE DOING AT OTTAWA.

RAILWAY BILLS REPORTED.

The Railway Committee of the House of Commons this morning reported the bills to incorporate the Indian River Railway Co., the Windsor and Detroit Union Bridge Co., and the Lake Huron Railway Co. The bills introduced by Mr. Cowan and Mr. Jabel Robinson in reference to the drainage across the property of railway companies were referred to a sub-committee.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Petitions were presented to-day on behalf of the Canadian Northern Railway Company to incorporate telegraph and express companies in connection with the proposed new trans-continental line.

Ald. Gallery, M.P., presented a petition to-day from citizens of Montreal, praying for financial aid to a general traffic bridge to be built over the St. Lawrence at Montreal. The petition is irregular, as Parliament cannot be petitioned for a grant of public money. Accordingly the petition will be returned to Mr. Gallery.

TO ENSURE A QUORUM.

Mr. Fitzpatrick gives notice of a bill to provide for the appointment of assistant judges of the Supreme Court in certain cases. The intention is in the event of there being no quorum from sickness or other causes a High Court judge may be invited to temporarily sit on the Supreme Court bench.

LAND GRANTS.

Mr. Scott was told by Dr. Borden that the Government has not yet considered the question of making land grants to members of Canadian contingents who served in South Africa.

STEEL RAIL PURCHASE.

Mr. Ganong was told by Mr. Blair that 15,000 tons of steel rails have been purchased by the Government from Mr. Clergue. The price was \$3,000 at \$25.65, 3,000 at \$24, 2,000 at \$25.70 and 7,000 at \$25.65; all of these were bought in London. The contract with Mr. Clergue has not been canceled.

CANADIAN CEMENT.

Mr. Osler was told by Mr. Fielding that official tests had been made of Canadian and foreign cements, and the Canadian article had been found superior.

TO TUNNEL UNDER RIVER.

A petition presented asks for the incorporation of the Montreal subway company. The proposed incorporators are Hon. Lyman Jones, Messrs. H. A. Hodge, Robert Reford, Senator Mackay, Henry Miles, F. D. White, Wm. Price, and John Sharples. They seek authority to build a subway under the St. Lawrence River from Montreal to the south shore. The subway is for general traffic purpose, electric, steam railways, passengers, etc. The company asks permission to charge tolls and to lease the said subway to any company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Morrison introduced two bills, respecting the Klondike Mines Railway Company and to incorporate the Coast Yukon Railway Company.

Mr. Flint introduced a bill to incorporate the Medicine Hat & Northern Alberta Railway Company.

Mr. Flint introduced a bill to incorporate the Cosmas Cotton Company.

Mr. Marcell (Bagot) introduced a bill to incorporate the Compagnie du Chemin de Fer du Nord.

The motion for an Easter recess

SITUATION NEVER BETTER.

Delarey's Recent Successes Were Unimportant.

The correspondent of the London Daily Mail writes:—Although I am unable to give, for obvious reasons, exact details regarding the present operations of the troops in the field, I am glad to say that the situation is now more hopeful than it ever was before.

With a thoroughness and zeal which are most admirable, the columns operating north-east of the Orange River are systematically clearing the country of the strongest centres of Boer resistance.

Such operations, however, require an enormous number of troops, and it is a tribute to Lord Kitchener's strength that, in spite of General Delarey's recent successes, the columns operating against General De Wet have not been weakened by a single man.

It must be remembered that in conducting a war within so vast an area the number of troops has never been sufficient, a fact which few people at home realize. An army of a million men would not be excessive. Nor must the fact be lost sight of that our recent successes in Orange Colony, while owing much to the dash, zeal, and wisdom of the driving columns, are the result of long, hard, and patient work, which has now been strikingly rewarded. The capture of guns by General Delarey is unimportant at this stage of the war. The Boers seldom find use for captured guns—witness General De Wet's capture at Zwaifontein, General Botha's at Brakenlaagte, and the seizures near the Bloemfontein water works last September. A battery of guns would be less useful to the Boer than a few thousand rounds of ammunition.

The heavy rains which have recently fallen indicate an early and severe winter, which is always a factor, and local farmers say that the veldt fires, which will destroy the only available Boer forage, must, owing to the present condition of the veldt, be severe.

BOER PEACE OVERTURES.

Acting President Comes in Under Flag of Truce.

A Pretoria despatch says:—Messrs. Schalkburger, who is acting as president of the Transvaal in the absence of Mr. Kruger, in Europe, Secretary of State, Reitz, and Commandants Lucas Meyer and Krogh, arrived here on Saturday morning from Balmoral. Only a few persons knew of the arrival of these important members of the Boer Government. The railway station was kept clear until they had left it. They were driven to the chief's house and had an interview with General Kitchener. In the afternoon they left on a special train for the Orange River Colony.

HAD BEEN GREATLY HARRIED.

According to the Pretoria correspondent of the London Standard, the Boer delegates arrived at Pretoria at 2.40 p.m., and left about five o'clock. As some of the despatches do not mention their having interviewed General Kitchener, there is a certain amount of doubt whether they actually did so. One editorial suggests that probably General Kitchener was not in Pretoria, or the stay of the delegates would not have been so short.

The correspondent says that the Boer delegates, after interviewing General Kitchener, left for Kroonstadt, from which place they will go out under a safe conduct. All of the delegates are looking well, showing clear evidence of the healthiness of life on the veldt. The correspondent adds that Schalkburger and

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Mr. Marconi has selected the site at Table Head, Glace Bay, for his new wireless telegraph station. Work on the building begins to-day.

Messrs. C. R. Hosmer and F. W. Thompson have purchased the business of the W. W. Ogilvie Milling Company, the price being between three and four million dollars.

Sir William Macdonald has placed \$125,000 to the credit of the Rural School Fund in the Bank of Montreal for the erection and furnishing of the buildings in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph.

Ottawa city has won the suit in which the Ottawa Electric Light Co. sought to prevent the city from imposing a fine for "lights out." The company is held to be liable whether it be unforeseen accident or otherwise.

C. N. Sparks, who has been one of Ottawa's leading capitalists, has been forced by recent losses to resign.

A thousand Mormons will start on a long trek from Utah for Alberta next week. They will head for Cardston.

Several bridges in New Brunswick and a lot of lumber have been swept away by the floods. One woman was drowned in York County.

A bill is being prepared by Hon. Sidney Fisher to be presented to Parliament after the Easter holidays to provide for a permanent Census Bureau.

The redistribution bill submitted to the British Columbia Legislature on Thursday increases the House to 42, Victoria retaining four and Vancouver receiving five.

The speech from the throne delivered in the North-West Legislature on Thursday says, owing to the increased shipping facilities the farmers are in receipt of prices at least ten per cent higher than formerly obtained. Because of the increased population, a bill will be submitted for increased representation in the Legislature.

The Montreal Chamber of Commerce will erect a building of its own, to cost \$200,000.

London is entitled to have more miles of street railway built and operated by the present company, says the City Solicitor.

There will likely be a rise in the price of ice in Ottawa next season owing to the shortage in the supply and the difficulty in cutting.

Lord Strathcona has forwarded the secretary-treasurer of the Alberta school Board a cheque for \$1,500 towards the school named in his honor.

Andrew Carnegie has written the Mayor of Winnipeg, expressing his pleasure at their acceptance of his offer to donate a public library to that city.

Marconi hopes to have his system of wireless telegraphy installed at Cape Breton in time to send a congratulatory message on the occasion of the King's coronation on June 26.

The Grand Trunk management has placed a 25,000-ton steel rail order with an English company. The Canadian Pacific Railway have placed a rail order for 30,000 tons with a German firm.

FOREIGN.

Drought is again affecting Australia and many deaths therefrom are reported.

atch points out that on Feb-15, almost coincident with the of Prince Henry for America,aiser promulgated a decree for enforcement of the inspection at and cattle which was passed two years ago. rding to the Provisioner, the ment of this Act is a deadly at American meats, meaning absolute exclusion from Ger-

UGHED UP HIS VOICE.

h Suddenly Restored After Eighteen Years.

espatch from Columbus, Ohio, —Eighteen years ago Tuesday Davis, a bass singer of some lost his voice, and his misfor-which came like a flash, re- to yield to treatment. Sunday Mr. Davis was seized with a fit of coughing, and ejected ll substance, which proved to sit of tooth, which he had un- usually swallowed. The removal obstruction, which had found lodging-place in a little in the oesophagus, just below rnyx, immediately restored his

RUSSIAN BATTLESHIPS.

Shipment of Armor Plate From Homestead, Pa.

espatch from Pittsburg says:—rgest shipment of armor plate ent away from an American orks left the Homestead mills esday for New York. It con- of 36 plates, 18 for the first- battle-ship Borodino, and the number for the first-class bat- Ariel, now building at the al Russian navy yards at St. burg. The shipment occupied s of special construction.

ARNING TO TURKEY.

in and Other Powers Insist on Order.

espatch from Vienna the cor- dent of the London Daily cle says that Great Britain, a, and Russia have addressed to Turkey admonishing the to keep order in Macedonia lbania. any, says the correspondent, d to join in this note.

SCOUTS OF THE SEA.

rality to Build New Class of Warships.

espatch from London says:—e spring session of the ion of Naval Architects on day the president, the Earl of w, announced that the Ad- y had decided to create a new of war vessels, to be known as out class, somewhat after the of torpedo-boat destroyers, but ater sea-keeping power.

RTE FLATLY REFUSES.

Not Settle for Ransom Paid Abductors.

espatch to the London Ex- e Telegraph Company from antinople says the Turkish nment has flatly refused the id of the United States for the ent of the sum of money—00—paid to the brigands as a n for Miss Ellen M Stone and mpanion, Madame Tsilka.

ETHUEN IS IMPROVING.

ded Man's Condition is Satisfactory.

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The motion for an Easter recess from Wednesday to Tuesday, April 1, was carried.

READING OF BILLS.

To incorporate the Indian River Railway Company—Mr. Beland.

Respecting the Port Dover, Brantford, Berlin & Goderich Railway Company, and to change its name to "The Grand Valley Traction Company"—Mr. Heyd.

Respecting the Windsor & Detroit Union Bridge Company—Mr. Cowan.

Respecting the Quebec & Lake Huron Railway Company—Mr. Malouin.

Respecting the Buffalo Railway Company and the International Railway Company—Mr. Osler.

The bills to incorporate the Essex Terminal Railway Company—Mr. Cowan, and respecting the Lake Erie & Detroit River Railway Company—Mr. Sutherland (Essex,) were given their second reading.

DOMINION CLAIMS.

Mr. Clancy was informed by Mr. Fielding that the approximate amount of the claims of the Dominion against the Province of Ontario under Indian treaty No. 3 was \$175,000, principal and interest. Application will be made shortly for the arbitrators to continue the hearing of the claim.

THE MARCONI CONTRACT.

Mr. Fielding to Mr. McKinnon that no special provision had been made with Mr. Marconi for the extension of his wireless telegraph system to Prince Edward Island, the chief object of the arrangement being to secure cheaper telegraph rates between Canada and England. Provision, however, had been made for the use of the Marconi system for the lighthouse service of Canada and other Government works, and this would apply to Prince Edward Island as well as to other portions of the Dominion.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Respecting the Central Counties Railway Co.—Mr. Ward.

To incorporate the Ross Rifle Co.—Mr. Thompson.

Respecting the Dominion Cotton Mills Co.—Mr. Legris.

To incorporate the Pacific Northern and Vancouver Railway Co.—Mr. Maxwell.

To incorporate the North Shore Power Railway Co.—Mr. Guthrie.

Respecting the Ottawa, Brockville, and St. Lawrence Railway Co.—Mr. Thompson.

To incorporate the Knapp Development Steamship Co.—Mr. Calvert.

THE KING TAKES TO SNUFF

His Majesty Sets the Custom, and It Will Be Revived..

A despatch from London says:—King Edward has set the custom of snuff-taking, which, as a result, promises to be greatly revived. At the Marlborough House dinners a Georgian silver snuff-box, once used by the Prince Regent is handed to His Majesty at the beginning of the dessert, while the ladies are still at the table. The King helps himself liberally, sharing his pinches with favored guests.

o'clock. As some of the despatches do not mention their having interviewed General Kitchener, there is a certain amount of doubt whether they actually did so. One editorial suggests that probably General Kitchener was not in Pretoria, or the stay of the delegates would not have been so short.

The correspondent says that the Boer delegates, after interviewing General Kitchener, left for Kroonstadt, from which place they will go out under a safe conduct. All of the delegates are looking well, showing clear evidence of the healthiness of life on the veldt. The correspondent adds that Schalkburger and the other delegates have been stationed at Rhenosterkop, north of Balmoral for a week. They have been greatly harried by Col. Park and other British commanders. Once Schalkburger had a narrow escape from being captured. The Boer position being increasingly hopeless, despatch riders were sent to Balmoral Friday night to inform the British there of the coming of the delegates.

OGILVY MILLS SOLD.

Negotiations for Deal Are Now Completed.

A Montreal despatch says:—Negotiations have been completed for the sale of the Ogilvy Milling Co. to Messrs. Charles R. Hosmer, of Montreal, and F. W. Thompson, of Winnipeg. The latter is at present the general manager of the company at Winnipeg.

The company, which is the largest in Canada, was founded by the late W. W. Ogilvy, of Montreal, who on his death was succeeded in his interests by his sons. The deal is understood to involve between three and four million dollars.

It is understood that the company will be reorganized, changed slightly in name, and carried on under entirely new auspices. Mr. F. W. Thompson, who has been the leading spirit in the company since the death of Mr. Ogilvy, a couple of years ago, has been in Montreal for several weeks, carrying on the negotiations.

The Ogilvy Company was started in 1801 by the erection of a small mill by the father of W. W. and A. W. Ogilvy, who later joined the firm, and the business has grown steadily, until the company, besides the Royal Mills and City Mills at Montreal, has extensive mills at Goderich, Seaforth, and at Winnipeg.

TO ROW ACROSS CHANNEL.

French Eight-Oared Crew Will Attempt the Feat.

A despatch from Boulogne, says:—A French crew, rowing in an eight-oared galley, will attempt to cross the Channel from Boulogne to Folkestone, a distance of about 25 miles, on Easter Monday.

SHOT BY THE SENTRY.

Boer Prisoner Attempts to Escape and is Killed.

A despatch from Bombay says:—A German of the name of Walter Hoffman, who was a prisoner in the Boer camp at Bellary, climbed the gate and attempted to escape. He was shot by the British sentry.

REGENCY IN HOLLAND.

Queen Will Tour Her Colonies With Her Consort.

A despatch from London says:—The Standard says that the Queen of Holland and the Prince Consort will shortly undertake a tour of the Netherlands. During the Queen's absence of four months a regency will be established.

pressure at their acceptance of an offer to donate a public library to that city.

Marconi hopes to have his system of wireless telegraphy installed at Cape Breton in time to send a congratulatory message on the occasion of the King's coronation on June 26.

The Grand Trunk management has placed a 25,000-ton steel rail order with an English company. The Canadian Pacific Railway have placed a rail order for 30,000 tons with a German firm.

FOREIGN.

Drought is again affecting Australia and many deaths therefrom are reported.

The strike of agricultural laborers in the north of Italy is assuming a serious phase.

The London parks will be placed at the disposal of the King for the coronation dinner to the poor.

The raising of the money required for the festivities in connection with King Alfonso's coronation causes some anxiety at Madrid.

On the New Zealand Government railways experiments will be made as to the relative merits of American, British and Australian locomotives.

The French steamship firemen are endeavoring to incite others to join in the stokers' strike.

A number of residences on Park avenue, New York, undermined by the rapid transit tunnel excavations, sank into the earth.

The French column of two hundred men in the Lake Tchad district of Africa, which defeated Chief Rabah's son, has met a reverse near the capital of Canem, and a captain and six men were killed.

The Mysore (British India) Gold Mining Company has declared a dividend of 130 per cent.

Six persons who attended a wake at Jersey City, N.J., two weeks ago have been stricken with smallpox.

It is proposed that the King's coronation dinner to the poor be served in marquees in the public parks of London.

Jacob Jabson, who fell seventy feet in an ore shaft near Hibbing Landing, Mich., was not even knocked unconscious.

The British Government has awarded a medal to the French artilleryman, who rescued an English sailor from drowning at Marseilles.

The House of Lords in the Imperial Parliament has squelched the bill to close public houses in Scotland at ten o'clock at night in place of eleven.

Spain has decreed that a working day on any of the State domains will be eight hours, and that each hour over time will be considered as an eighth of the daily wage.

Detachments from the two battalions of Maltese Infantry enrolled for the defence of the Island, will go to England to take part in the coronation festivities.

Colonel Thomas Hill and a considerable number of Scotsmen have left their homes in Great Britain to settle in South Africa. They will establish colonies in Bulawayo and Orange River Colony.

BODYGUARD OF CYCLISTS.

Lord Milner's Mounted Escort at Johannesburg.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Johannesburg states that cyclists take the place of the ordinary mounted escort which usually surrounds the High Commissioner when he takes his rides abroad. Before Lord Milner's carriage ride first of all two mounted orderlies armed with rifles, next come two cyclists in mufti, then abreast of the carriage two more cyclists, while two more bring up the rear.

ENOUGH TO DISTURB US

As far as Possible Let the Disagreeables of Life Drop.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two, by William Baily, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Washington says: Rev. Dr. Taft preached from the following text—Hebrews viii, 12, "Their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more."

The national flower of the Egyptians is the heliotrope, of the Assyrians is the water lily, of the Hindoos is the marigold, of the Chinese is the chrysanthemum. We have no national flower, but there is hardly any flower more suggestive to many of us than the forget-me-not. We all like to be remembered, and one of our misfortunes is that there are so many things we cannot remember. Mnemonics, or the art of assisting memory, is an important art. It was first suggested by Simonides of Ceos 500 years before Christ. Persons who had but little power to recall events or put facts and dates and names in proper proportions have through this art had their memory reinforced to an almost incredible extent. A good memory is an invaluable possession. By all means cultivate it. I had an aged friend who, detained all night at a miserable depot waiting for a rail train fast in the snowbanks, entertained a group of some ten or fifteen clergymen, likewise detained on their way home from a meeting of presbytery, by first with a piece of chalk drawing on the black and sooty walls of the depot the characters of Walter Scott's "Marmion" and then reciting from memory the whole of the poem of some eighty pages in fine print. My old friend, through great age, lost his memory, and when I asked him if this story of the railroad depot was true he said, "I do not remember now, but it was just like me." "Let me see," said he to me. "Have I ever seen you before?" "Yes," I said; "you were my guest last night, and I was with you an hour ago." What an awful contrast in that man between the greatest memory I ever knew and no memory at all!

But right along with this art of recollection, which I cannot too highly eulogize, is one quite as important, and yet I never heard it applauded. I mean

THE ART OF FORGETTING.

There is a splendid faculty in that direction that we all need to cultivate. We might through that process be ten times happier and more useful than we now are. We have been told that forgetfulness is a weakness and ought to be avoided by all possible means. So far from a weakness, my text ascribes it to God. It is the very top of omnipotence that God is able to obliterate a part of His own memory. If we repent of sin and rightly seek the divine forgiveness, the record of the misbehavior is not only crossed off the books but God actually lets it pass out of memory. "Their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more." To remember no more is to forget and you cannot make anything else out of it. God's power of forgetfulness is so great that if two men appeal to him and the one man, after a life all right, gets the sins of his heart pardoned and the other man, after a life of abomination, gets pardoned God remembers no more against one than against the other. The entire past of both

come in and say: "My dear sir, about that debt—I can never get over the fact that I owe you that money. It is something that weighs on my mind like a millstone. Do forgive me that debt." This time you clear lose your patience and say "You are a nuisance. What do you mean by this reiteration of that affair? I am almost sorry

I FORGAVE YOU THAT DEBT.

Do you doubt my veracity or do you not understand the plain language in which I told you that debt was cancelled?" Well, my friends, there are many Christians guilty of worse folly than that. While it is right that they repent of new sins and of recent sins, what is the use of bothering yourself and insulting God by asking him to forgive sins that long ago were forgiven? God has forgotten them. Why do you not forget them? No you drag the load on with you, and 365 times a year, if you pray every day, you ask God to recall occurrences which he has not only forgiven, but forgotten.

Not only forget your pardoned transgressions, but allow others to forget them. The chief stock on hand of some people is to recount in prayer meetings and pulpits what big scoundrels they once were. They not only will not forget their forgiven deficits, but they seem to be determined that the church and the world shall not forget them. If you want to declare that you have been the chief of sinners and extol the grace that could save such a wretch as you were, do so, but do not go into particulars. Do not tell how many times you got drunk or to what bad places you went or how many free rides you had in the prison van before you were converted. Lump it, brother, give it to us in bulk. If you have any scars got in honorable warfare do not display them. I know you will quote the Bible reference to the horrible pit from which you were digged. Yes, be thankful for that rescue, but do not make displays of the mud of that horrible pit or splash it over other people. Sometimes I have felt in Christian meetings discomfited and unfit for Christian service because I had done none of those things which seemed to be, in the estimation of many necessary for Christian usefulness, for I never swore a word or ever got drunk or went to compromising places or was guilty of assault and battery or ever uttered

A SLANDEROUS WORD.

or ever did any one a hurt, although I knew my heart was sinful enough, and I said to myself, "There is no use of my trying to do any good, for I never went through those depraved experiences." But afterwards I saw consolation in the thought that no one gained any ordination by the laying on of the hands of dissoluteness and infamy.

And though an ordinary mortal life, ending in a Christian life, may not be as dramatic a story to tell about let us be grateful to God rather than worry about it if we have never plunged into outward abominations. It may be appropriate in a meeting of reformed drunkards or reformed debauchees to question for those not reformed how desperate and nasty you once were, but do not drive a scavenger's cart into assemblages of people the most

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, MARCH 30.

Text of the Lesson, John xx., 1-18
Golden Text, John xi., 25.

1, 2. "They have taken away the Lord out of the sepulcher and we know not where they have laid Him." These were the words of Mary Magdalene to Peter and John on her return from the sepulcher early on the morning of the resurrection day. As all the lessons of the quarter have shown us the power and doings of the risen and ascended Christ, it is not amiss on this review day, which happens to be Easter, to consider again especially His resurrection. We see in these women as in the apostles, true believers in and followers of the Lord Jesus, with life and the future all dark to them because they knew not of the resurrection, and they knew not because they believed not. In the lessons of the quarter we have seen thousands upon thousands of men and women made new creatures in the power of His resurrection. We need to be often reminded that if Christ be not risen all preaching is vain and none has been saved or ever will be, but Christ being risen up from the dead, and having all power in heaven and earth every purpose of the Lord shall be performed (I. Cor. xv, 12-28.)

3-5. The two disciples ran because of Mary's message, and John, the fleetest of the two, arriving first, stooped down and looked in and saw the linen clothes lying, but did not go in. It may have seemed to him too sacred a thing to step into such a place, or it may be that he feared he might see the precious body, desecrated, lying elsewhere in the tomb. We cannot know fully his thoughts and feelings, until he shall some day tell us himself, but this we surely know, that if he had believed his Lord's words he would not have been surprised to find an empty tomb, but might rather have joyfully exclaimed, "He is risen!"

6-8. Peter, more impulsive, when he comes, goes right into the sepulcher, then John follows, and they both see the linen clothes lying and the napkin that was about His Head wrapped together in a place by itself and they believed Mary's testimony that the body was not in the tomb, but beyond that, as to what had become of the body they were in the dark, as the verses following testify.

9. "For as yet they knew not the Scripture, that He must rise again from the dead." Besides His own oft repeated words they might, with appointed eyes, have seen His resurrection in Ps. xvi, 10; Isa. xxvi, 19; lili, 10; Hos. vi, 2, or at least a strong suggestion of it, but their hearts were set upon a kingdom which, according to their way of thinking, was to be established there and then, and being filled with their own thoughts they had no place for His thoughts and purposes.

10, 11. The disciples went to their own home, but Mary remained at the sepulcher weeping. Luke says that Peter departed wondering in himself at that which was come to pass (Luke xxiv, 12), not believing that Christ was risen, but believing simply that His body was not in the tomb and wondering what had become of it and what it all meant. We are reminded by the disciples and Mary of a time when "every man went to his own home. Jesus went unto the Mount of Olives" (John vii, 53; viii, 1). Did you ever see a precious body laid away from your sight, and the friends and relatives all went to their homes, but you, having left that which was precious to you, which the one who was

EASTER MORN.

Bring Easter flowers the fairest
Of sweet perfume the rarest,
God's altars to adorn.
Sing psalms of praise the clearest
To Him whose name is dearest
This resurrection morn.

And share the Easter token
With mourning one's heart broken
All friendless and forlorn
Their dear ones He has taken
Again to life shall waken
Some resurrection morn.

His life for all was given,
By Him the tomb was risen
Who wore the crown of
That heavy hearts should lighten
And tearful eyes should brighten
Each resurrection morn.

The reign of death is ended,
Our Saviour Lord ascended,
Who came, the lowly
He opens wide the portal
To light and life immortal,
This resurrection morn.

Hot Cross Buns

There are various stories regarding the origin of the hot cross bun. The simplest explanation is that when the observances of Holy Week were more strict than now only a small amount of bread was allowed eaten on Holy Friday, and the marked off in the dough to sl length and breadth. But the continued to cross their dough after the occasion for me bread had passed. Whether it due to force of habit or from religious sentiment is a matter of conjecture.

It is possible that bread was ed with the sign of the cross, that symbol was so prominent all minds during the celebration of Holy Week. It is more probable that the sign of the cross originated with the idea of consecrating to be eaten on a holy day Good Friday. And the small of bread which, in early time sold to pilgrims in the church very likely responsible for the bread or buns of to-day.

The traditions connected with hot cross bun do not seem to influence the present baking, serving and eating of tiny bedecked loaves of bread, so sweetened, and generously with currants or raisins. It is sentiment of custom only which trols the popularity of the hot bun.

It may be that our hot cross is the natural outcome of a tradition of the reverence bread commands in all countries as God's most cherished gifts, the essential food, the communicated staff of life from the memorial. That which has been source of wealth and prosperations and individuals, that has entered into the life of the world from its earliest story, that which has been a in the technicalities of the life which, more than eighteen years ago was chosen to be indeed is to-day in every civilized and savage country world considered sacred. On knee, with hearts uplifted millions of people, in every la petition for daily bread in the of the universal prayer, "Give this day our daily bread." significance of the cross on the

to obliterate a part of his own memory. If we repent of sin and rightly seek the divine forgiveness, the record of the misbehavior is not only crossed off the books but God actually lets it pass out of memory. "Their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more." To remember no more is to forget and you cannot make anything else out of it. God's power of forgetfulness is so great that if two men appeal to him and the one man, after a life all right, gets the sins of his heart pardoned and the other man, after a life of abomination, gets pardoned God remembers no more against one than against the other. The entire past of both the moralist, with his imperfections, and the profligate, with his debaucheries, is as much obliterated in the one case as in the other. Forgotten forever and forever. "Their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more."

Imitate the Lord in my text and forget, wholly forget, sublimely forget. There is no happiness for you in any other plan of procedure. You see all around you in the church and out of the church dispositions acerb, malign, cynical, pessimistic. Do you know how these men and women got that disposition? It was by the embalmment of things pantherine and viperous. They have spent much of their time in calling the roll of all the rats that have nibbled at their reputation. Their soul is a cage of vultures. Everything in them is soured or embittered. The milk of human kindness has been curdled. They do not believe in anybody or anything. If they see two people whispering, they think it is about themselves. If they see two people laughing, they think it is about themselves. Where there is one sweet pippin in the orchard there are fifty crabapples. They have never been able to forget. They do not want to forget.

THEY NEVER WILL FORGET.

Their wretchedness is supreme, for no one can be happy if he carries perpetually in mind the mean things that have been done to him. On the other hand, you can find here and there a man or woman (for there are not many of them) whose disposition is genial and summery. Why? Have they always been treated well? Oh, no. Hard things have been said against them. They have been charged with officiousness, and their generousities have been set down to a desire for display, and they have many a time been the subject of titlle tattle, and they have had enough small assaults like gnats and enough great attacks like lions to have made them perpetually miserable if they would have consented to be miserable. But they have had enough divine philosophy to cast off the annoyances and they have kept themselves in the sunlight of God's favor and have realized that these oppositions and hindrances are a part of a mighty discipline by which they are to be prepared for usefulness and heaven. The secret of it all is they have by the help of the Eternal God, learned how to forget.

Another practical thought: When our faults are repented of let them go out of mind. If God forgets them, we have a right to forget them. Having once repented of our infelicities and misdemeanors, there is no need of our repenting of them again. Suppose I owe you a large sum of money, and you are persuaded I am incapacitated to pay and you give me acquittal from that obligation. You say: "I cancel that debt. All is right now. Start again." And the next day I come in and say: "You know about that big debt I owe you. I have come to get you to let me off. I feel so badly about it I cannot rest. Do let me off." You reply with a little impatience: "I did let you off. Don't bother yourself and bother me with any more of that discussion." The following day I

prayed experiences." But afterwards I saw consolation in the thought that no one gained any ordination by the laying on of the hands of dissoluteness and infamy.

And though an ordinary mortal life, ending in a Christian life, may not be as dramatic a story to tell about let us be grateful to God rather than worry about it if we have never plunged into outward abominations. It may be appropriate in a meeting of reformed drunkards, or reformed debauchees to question for those not reformed how desperate and nasty you once were, but do not drive a scavenger's cart into assemblages of people the most of whom have always been decent and respectable. But I have been sometimes in great evangelical meetings where people went into particulars about the sins that they once committed, so much so that I felt like putting my hand on my pocketbook or calling for the police lest these reformed men might fall from grace and go at their old business of theft or drunkenness or cut-throatery. If your sins have been forgiven and your life purified, forget the waywardness of the past, and allow others to forget it.

So I set open the wide gate of my text, inviting you all to come into the mercy and pardon of God—yea, still further, into the ruins of the place where once was kept the knowledge of your iniquities. The place has been torn down and the records destroyed, and you will find the ruins more dilapidated and broken and prostrate than the ruins of Melrose or Kenilworth, for from these last ruins you can pick up some fragment of a sculptured stone or you can see the curve of

SOME BROKEN ARCH.

but after your repentance and your forgiveness you cannot find in all the memory of God a fragment of your pardoned sins so large as a needle's point. "Their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more."

Six different kinds of sounds were heard on that night which was interjected into the daylight of Christ's assassination. The neighing of the war-horses—for some of the soldiers were in the saddles—was one sound, the bang of the hammers was a second sound, the jeer of malignants was a third sound, the weeping of friends and followers was a fourth sound, the splash of blood on the rocks was a fifth sound and the groan of the expiring Lord was a sixth sound. And they all mingled into one sadness. Over a place in Russia where wolves were pursuing a load of travellers and to save them a servant sprang from the sled into the mouths of the wild beasts and was devoured and thereby the other lives were saved are inscribed the words "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend." Many a surgeon in our own time has in tracheotomy with his own lips drawn from the windpipe of a diphtheritic patient that which cured the patient and slew the surgeon, and all have honored the self-sacrifice. But all other scenes of sacrifice pale before this most illustrious martyr of all time and all eternity. After that agonizing spectacle in behalf of our fallen race nothing about the sin forgetting God is too stupendous for my faith and I accept the promise and will you not all accept it? "Their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more."

A sailor, in describing his first efforts to become nautical, said that just at the close of a dark night he was sent aloft to see if he could discern a light. As he was no favorite with the lieutenant he was not hailed for some hours. "Aloft there!" at length was heard from the lieutenant. "Aye, aye, sir." "Do you see a light?" "Yes, sir." "What light?" "Daylight, by Jingo."

sepulcher weeping." Luke says that Peter departed wondering in himself at that which was come to pass (Luke xxi, 12), not believing that Christ was risen, but believing simply that His body was not in the tomb and wondering what had become of it and what it all meant. We are reminded by the disciples and Mary of a time when "every man went to his own home. Jesus went unto the Mount of Olives" (John vii, 53; viii, 1). Did you ever see a precious body laid away from your sight, and the friends and relatives all went to their homes, but you, having left that which was the house in which the one who was dearer to you than life had lived in the tomb, felt that you no longer had what could be called home? If so, you can sympathize with Mary.

12, 13. "Woman, why weepest thou?" Thus spake the angels to her, and she answers in about the same words she had used to Peter and John. Words seem idle when there is this aching void in the heart unless they come from those who can truly sympathize, who have themselves experienced our sorrow.

14, 15. "Woman, why weepest thou?" This time the words are from Jesus Himself, and they mean more, for He can be touched with a feeling of our infirmities (Heb. iv, 15, 16). It would seem that as Mary faced the angels and they spoke to her she must have seen them looking at some one behind her, and as she turned to see whom or what they were looking at she, supposing she saw the gardener, speaks to him of the body she cannot find. I imagine her talking to Him whom she so loved and not knowing Him, but see also chapter xxi, 4, and remember the two walked to Emmaus with Him and knew Him not till they saw His hands as He broke bread in the house. How grief and unbelief do blind us and how much sorrow we might escape if we would only believe God!

16. "Mary!" "Master!" What a heavenly "multum in parvo!" Just one word from each, but heart meets heart in those two words. The heart broken is comforted; the Father of mercies and God of all comfort has spoken. Whether it be as Frederic Whitfield says, the sorrowing, broken hearted Mary, or the tired and terrified disciples in the upper room, or doubting Thomas, or the weary, disappointed toilers on the lake, as Jesus shows Himself, the risen Christ to each all is made right, and the all sufficiency of Christ for every state of man's heart is made manifest. The heart of man needs only to see Jesus. Let Him present Himself and all will be well, and the heart will be filled with joy and gladness and repose quietly in Him.

17. "I ascend unto my Father and your Father, and to my God and your God." The question is often asked, Why did our Lord not allow Mary to touch Him when just a little later the same morning He allowed the other women to hold Him by the feet and worship Him? (Matt. xxviii, 9.) Why not be content with the Lord's own reason, "For I am not yet ascended to My Father?" The inference is plain and easy that before the other women met Him He had ascended to His Father and returned. During the forty days He evidently ascended and returned many times before the visible ascension, since which he has not yet returned, but He will (Acts i, 11), and soon now.

18. Her tears were dried, her heart was glad and she went as His messenger to comfort others as they mourned and wept, but as she told them the wonderful story they would not believe her (Mark xvi, 9-14). Neither did they at first believe the two who saw Him later on the same day, and when, in the evening, He appeared unto the eleven He upbraided them with their unbelief.

source of wealth and prosperity nations and individuals, that has entered into the life of the world from its earliest tory, that which has been a in the technicalities of the law which, more than eighteen years ago was chosen to be indeed is to-day in every civilized and savage country or world considered sacred. On 1 knee, with hearts uplifted to millions of people, in every land petition for daily bread in the of the universal prayer, "Give this day our daily bread." significance of the cross on bread generally unheeded. The cross holy sign significant of consecration.

In the generality of cases all is blessed, either by making a on the dough or by making sacred sign over it. The or idea of this was to stamp all with the symbol of God, as a acknowledgment of His goodness bestowing on humanity this mortal life.

To many the crossing of the is in remembrance of the miracle the feeding of the multitude Christ signed the cross upon bread before he broke it. I part of Spain the cross is symbol of charity bread. All loaves issued for distribution among the are so marked.

Superstition is the mother of quaint and curious customs. In of the rural localities of England small loaves of bread are even yet, on Good Friday, and served for medicinal purposes these districts it is believed that small portion of such bread in water and given to persons ing with various ailments will a speedy cure. Another curious is that to refrain from eating cross bread on Good Friday invite destruction of property danger to life by fire.

In many Catholic communities is commonly believed that bread baked on Good Friday never grow mouldy. A piece of bread baked on this day is reverently preserved throughout year as a protection against evils. Such bread is supposed avert the danger of fire, to the fatality of sickness in children to guard against hunger and to protect religious belief corruption.

In Normandy a bit of bread on Christmas Eve is crushed mixed with the dough on Good day. The simple peasants think they so combine the protective ities of the two holy days. The Christmas Eve bread acts as a talisman to preserve from from storms; the Good Friday is believed to ward off tempt from those who eat it.

In one part of Switzerland customary on Holy Friday to the live stock with a species of made from rye, bran and salt, with water. The mess is baked when thoroughly heated crusted. When the head of the family has prayed that it may carry blessing of God to his poor beasts, it is dealt out to the donkey, the goats, the dog, even the chickens. This ceremony supposed to protect the animal disease during the year.

In Asia Minor no one makes on Good Friday, for it is there that the water used in dough would change on that into the blood of Christ and any sin would be committed who ate such bread.

No man ever became great except through many and great takes.—Gladstone.

One in 40 of Britain's population are at present in receipt of from the rates. Of this number 658 are able-bodied people, and 658 vagrants.

EASTER MORN.

ing Easter flowers the fairest,
sweet perfume the rarest,
God's altars to adorn.
ng psalms of praise the clearest,
Him whose name is dearest,
This resurrection morn.

d share the Easter token
th mourning one's heart broken,
All friendless and forlorn;
eir dear ones He has taken
ain to life shall waken
Some resurrection morn.

s life for all was given,
Him the tomb was riven
Who' wore the crown of thorns
at heavy hearts should lighten,
d tearful eyes should brighten
Each resurrection morn.

e reign of death is ended,
r Saviour Lord ascended,
Who came, the lowly born,
opens wide the portal
light and life immortal,
This resurrection morn.

Hot Cross Buns

here are various stories told re-
ding the origin of the familiar
cross bun. The simplest ex-
planation is that when the religious
ervances of Holy Week were far
re strict than now only a certain
ount of bread was allowed to be
en on Holy Friday, and that was
rked off in the dough to show its
gth and breadth. But the bakers
tinued to cross their dough long
er the occasion for measuring
ad had passed. Whether this was
to force of habit or from re-
gious sentiment is a matter of
jecture.

It is possible that bread was mark-
ed with the sign of the cross because
t symbol was so prominently in
minds during the celebration of
ly Week. It is more probable
h the sign of the cross originated
h the idea of consecrating bread
be eaten on so holy a day as
d Friday. And the small loaves
bread which, in early times, were
t to pilgrims in the churches are
y likely responsible for the small
d or buns of to-day.

he traditions connected with the
cross bun do not seem to in-
ance the present baking, selling,
ring and eating of tiny cross-
ecked loaves of bread, tastefully
etened, and generously fruited
h currants or raisins. It is the
liment of custom only which con-
s the popularity of the hot cross

may be that our hot cross bun
he natural outcome of a concen-
tion of the reverence bread com-
nds in all countries as one of
l's most cherished gifts, the only
ntial food, the commonly ac-
ed staff of life from time im-
morial. That which has been a
ce of wealth and prosperity to
ions and individuals, that which
entered into the literature
he world from its earliest his-
y, that which has been a factor
he technicalities of the law, and
ch, more than eighteen hundred
s ago was chosen to be blessed
ed is to-day in every known
lized and savage country of the
ld considered sacred. On bended
s, with hearts uplifted to God,
ions of people, in every language,
tion for daily bread in the words
the universal prayer, "Give us
day our daily bread." The
ificance of the cross on bread is
rally unheeded. The cross is a
r sign significant of consecration.

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable
Hints for the Busy Tillers
of the Soil.

PEACH AND PLUM ROT.

Our experiments in the treatment of monilia, the rot of peach and plums, last year were not altogether satisfactory, says Prof. M. B. Waite of the United States Department of Agriculture. In fact, this has been the usual experience of investigators all over the country for several years past. The fact is that spraying with bordeaux mixture reduces the monilia fungus, but the mixture itself is injurious to the foliage. This has varied with the strength of the mixture used and the amount of lime it contains, and in unexplainable ways it has varied in different seasons, times and places. We hesitate to advise anyone to spray peaches and Japanese plums after the foliage is out, on account of the danger of injuring the leaves. The injury is of two sorts: First, the short-hole or corrosive effect, by which the fungicide scorches and cuts holes out of the leaves; this follows shortly after the spraying; and second, the defoliating effect, which comes on gradually, from a week to a month, or even two or three months after the spraying is done.

There is no question about the desirability of spraying before the buds open or at the time they are swelling. This will prevent peach leaf curl and will also be advantageous for the monilia. For this purpose the standard bordeaux 6-4-50 formula, that is 6 pounds bluestone, 4 pounds lime and 50 gallons water, can be used, or even more concentrated if necessary. The trees should be sprayed until they are blue. If any spraying at all is done after the foliage is out, it should be done with a formula containing 3 pounds of bluestone to 9 pounds of lime in 50 gallons of water.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

I have had considerable experience both as a producer and as a manufacturer of cheese, having been for many years owner of a factory and at the same time a large patron of the same, writes Mr. R. H. Speed. I infer that you would like me to mention some of the advantages of co-operation among dairymen. Much of the drudgery is removed from the farm by having the milk sent direct to the factory. There is also an increase in both the quality and the quantity of the manufactured article by having all the milk in the neighborhood handled by an expert; thus having the whole output up to the standard of the best dairies. Again, the double test at factories tends to impress upon dairymen the importance of careful examination of their individual cows and the disposal of worthless ones.

Too much cannot be said upon the importance of cleanliness in milking and the care of milk by the producer until it reaches the factory, especially where it is delivered but once a day. The cheesemaker, however skillful, cannot make first-class cheese out of third-class milk. We had to refuse many cans during the hot weather last June. Recent experiments show that a uniform temperature of 70 degrees is not necessary, as heretofore believed, for the curing room. A much lower temperature will prevent the development of bad flavors and give a better product. I had experience one season in making butter from whey, by running it through a separator

lives. He is needed in legislative and other public affairs. Who can measure the good influence of one such example in a community.

POULTRY.

Thoroughbred stock, by universal testimony, is considered of the greatest value. Even to the untutored the word "thoroughbred" carries assurance of increased value. It has the ring of more money value. While the actual amount in money of thoroughbred poultry does not convey the idea of large sums, yet in the abstract and by comparison, it is as great as in other stock. To the poultry fancier it means the best, and no farmer should ever be content without owning as good, or even better than his neighbors.

FOR EASTER.

Eastertide is a time so given to sweet and holy thoughts, that the custom of giving some little token of affection in remembrance of the day, is appropriate as well as pleasant. From quite inexpensive materials, many charming gifts may be made at home.

A panel of any shape or material, painted with a cluster of pure white lilies, is emblematic, and if well done is something sure to please.

Heavy drawing paper, cut into leaves, which may be square, oblong, or any fanciful shape, and made into booklets with ribbons, when painted, form beautiful gifts. A leaning rustic cross, set in a bed of moss, is a good design for the cover; or a loose arrangement of violets or daisies, scattered around and among the words of an appropriate quotation, is pretty for this first page. A vase of violets; a spike of lilies; a dish filled with daisies, a bird's nest, showing the eggs; a page of butterflies; pale hepatica and trailing arbutus, or spikes of alder or willow showing catkins, all are appropriate and dainty designs for the pages of a booklet.

A bird's nest well-mounted, and holding four tiny eggs is a pretty gift. Many things may be contrived from egg shells. Empty the shells of well-shaped eggs, removing the contents through a hole at the large end of the egg, taking care not to crackle the shell. Then use small, sharp scissors to cut to the desired design.

Cut away the large end of a shell, bind the edge with pale pink or lavender ribbon, and paste a bit of pressed fern up the sides from the bottom, and set on a piece of pasteboard, that is hidden by bits of ferns, and there is a cup that may be filled with confections, or a gift of ribbons or lace for a lady; or hold a bit of jewelry for a gentleman. Cups of an endless variety may be made in a similar way. They may be set upon a bit of cardboard covered with plush, and then painted in any tasteful manner. They who cannot paint can use bits of ferns, verses suited to the season, and cut out pictures such as birds, birds' nests, butterflies, churches, or crosses.

Egg shells from which the contents have been removed through small holes in the ends may be decorated, and hung on a ribbon, tied into a small bow at the end, and passed through the shell from the small end to the large, and drawn up so that the bow covers the hole in the small end; then a bow may be placed at the top, and a loop made to hang it by. The shells may be colored, and then used in many ways to form decorative bits. Let me warn against using eggs boiled without being emptied, or saving-up such ones, to become decayed and an object of horror.

Five or six colored shells may be hung on narrow ribbons, of different

EASTER.

"What is the good of Easter?" asked one fashionable young lady of another.

"Easter?" replied the other "Why, if it wasn't for Easter, we should have to wear our frumpish old winter bonnets and hats till the summer millinery put in an appearance. Easter is the most delightful season in the whole world."

We recognize Easter as the time for general awakening. We are told that the festival takes its name from Ostern, the feast in honor of the goddess of Ostera, who was the personification of the morning in the East, and also of the opening year. The worship of Ostera appears to have been prevalent in Northern Germany at a very early date, and it was probably carried to England by the Saxons.

In early days the exact time for the feast of Easter was somewhat indefinite; but Constantine, in 325, brought the matter before the Council at Nice, and it was there settled that Easter should occur on the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the 21st of March.

So the full moon determines the time when you shall wear your beautiful new Easter bonnet, and put the Easter lilies in your window, to let passers-by see that you are up-to-date.

Easter is a perfect godsend to the shopkeepers. After the rush at Christmas comes the hurly burly of the "marked down" sales; and then, if it were not for Easter, there would be a dead calm until the spring muslins and shirt waists, and other fold-erols, put in an appearance.

But Easter steps in between, and gives the enterprising dealers a splendid opportunity to display their skill at window dressing, with the unique material of the season.

Eggs play a very prominent part in all Easter decorations. Eggs painted and dyed, and ornamented in ways which would drive distracted the old hen that laid them. Eggs which she would never acknowledge she had any part in bringing into the world.

Some merchants have been adventurous enough to place hens and chickens in their windows at Easter; and it is hoped that the motherly old biddies, clucking and scratching the sawdust all over the silks and laces in the windows, fully realize that they were put there for the admiration of the passing multitude, and not as a penance.

Easter silks and Easter ribbons and Easter bonnets—in fact, the word Easter is prefixed to almost everything offered for sale at the Easter season. We have never heard of Easter pantaloons, but they surely ought to figure in the play, and give the stronger sex some chance to go shopping at Easter.

Your minister preaches an Easter sermon, and your choir sings an Easter selection, and the wardens take up an Easter collection—and let us hope it is a good one, with no stray plugged 10 cent pieces, or suspend buttons, mixed with the current coin of the realm.

Your daughter plays an Easter sonata to her lover, and your friend's daughter, perhaps, plans for an Easter wedding.

The ashes of Lent have been scattered to the four winds—the coldness and greyness of the fasting season are over, and the man with a good appetite rejoices that he can eat a square meal of beefsteak and not

rice of wealth and prosperity to lions and individuals, that which entered into the literature the world from its earliest history, that which has been a factor the technicalities of the law, and which, more than eighteen hundred years ago was chosen to be blessed and is to-day in every known civilized and savage country of the world considered sacred. On bended knees, with hearts uplifted to God, millions of people in every language, in prayer for daily bread in the words of the universal prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread." The significance of the cross on bread is generally unheeded. The cross is a very significant of consecration. In the generalities of cases all bread is blessed, either by making a cross the dough or by making the red sign over it. The original of this was to stamp all bread with the symbol of God, as a tacit acknowledgment of His goodness in allowing on humanity this staff of life.

On many the crossing of the dough in remembrance of the miracle of feeding of the multitude, as it is signed the cross upon the bread before he broke it. In one of Spain the cross is symbolic charity bread. All loaves intended for distribution among the poor so marked. Superstition is the mother of many quaint and curious customs. In some of the rural localities of England all loaves of bread are baked, yet, on Good Friday, and prepared for medicinal purposes. In some districts it is believed that a portion of such bread grated and given to persons suffering with various ailments will cause speedy cure. Another curious idea held to refrain from eating hot bread on Good Friday is to prevent destruction of property and danger to life by fire.

Many Catholic communities it is commonly believed that small bread baked on Good Friday will not grow mouldy. A piece of bread baked on this day will be recently preserved throughout the year as a protection against many evils. Such bread is supposed to protect the danger of fire, to control fatality of sickness in children, guard against hunger and cold, to protect religious beliefs from upstart.

Normandy a bit of bread baked Christmas Eve is crushed and mixed with the dough on Good Friday. The simple peasants think that so combine the protective qualities of the two holy days' baking. Christmas Eve bread acts as a charm to preserve from danger storms; the Good Friday loaf elevated to ward off temptation those who eat it.

One part of Switzerland it is customary on Holy Friday to feed live stock with a species of bread made from rye, bran and salt, mixed with water. The mess is considered sacred when thoroughly heated and blessed. When the head of the family has prayed that it may carry the blessing of God to his poor dumb beasts, it is dealt out to the cow, donkey, the goats, the dogs and the chickens. This ceremony is used to protect the animals from disease during the year.

Asia Minor no one makes bread Good Friday, for it is the belief that the water used in mixing dough would change on that day the blood of Christ and a dead man would be committed by all to eat such bread.

No man ever became great or good without passing through many and great misadventures.—Gladstone.

There are in 40 of Britain's population at present in receipt of relief at the rates. Of this number 96,000 are able-bodied people, and 11,000 are vagrants.

Too much cannot be said upon the importance of cleanliness in milking and the care of milk by the producer until it reaches the factory, especially where it is delivered but once a day. The cheesemaker, however skillful, cannot make first-class cheese out of third-class milk. We had to refuse many cans during the hot weather last June. Recent experiments show that a uniform temperature of 70 degrees is not necessary, as heretofore believed, for the curing room. A much lower temperature will prevent the development of bad flavors and give a better product. I had experience one season in making butter from whey, by running it through a separator as soon as taken from the cheese vat. A sample was exhibited at the state fair and scored as high as creamery butter. A few unusual or new experiments like this might be of interest.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The better a man is educated for the business he follows the better prepared he is to take advantage of his business. And as tilling the soil successfully is the most scientific work that man can engage in, therefore he should have a thorough agricultural education. Our boys and girls should be taught more of the practical working of nature. They should be made acquainted with the different properties of the soil which produces that which keeps them alive and is the motive power of all other industries. They should be taught the different elements of plant life, and how to produce the most with the least labor and expense. The time has come when our wisest men acknowledge that it takes brighter intellects to successfully till the soil than to read Blackstone. Our children should be taught in their homes that farming is the most noble occupation that man can engage in and farmers should insist that their children receive more education in that direction in the future than they have in the past.

WEEDS.

Weeds have their use, and are a blessing in disguise. They make the lazy man till the soil. Many farmers look upon them as a nuisance, and cultivate the soil largely to destroy weeds. However, a few of the elect are beginning to look upon cultivation as a means of obtaining better crops, and the destruction of weeds as a secondary object. A weed is merely a plant out of place; in some places it may be timothy and clover, in others, a choice garden flower. On poor or improperly prepared soils weeds can obtain a stronger hold than the crop planted, therefore they emphasize the need of enriching the soil and of fitting it in the best known manner for the crop which is to occupy it. Those farmers who have land which they have brought to a high state of cultivation do not complain bitterly of weeds.

FARM ADVANTAGES.

The farm offers a sense of security possessed in few other positions. Not only is there insecurity of position among those working on salary, but there is often insecurity of business itself. Who of us has not seen a business swept away by some industrial revolution. The farm also offers a large degree of independence. There is no absolute independence; we are each related to the other, but upon the farm there is none of the servile flattery often-times demanded in other lines.

More important than all, the farm offers good opportunity to benefit our fellow men. The educated and intelligent farmer is sure to become a leader in the community where he

Egg shells from which the contents have been removed through small holes in the ends may be decorated, and hung on a ribbon, tied into a small bow at the end, and passed through the shell from the small end to the large, and drawn up so that the bow covers the hole in the small end; then a bow may be placed at the top, and a loop made to hang it by. The shells may be colored, and then used in many ways to form decorative bits. Let me warn against using eggs boiled without being emptied, or saving-up such ones, to become decayed and an object of horror.

Five or six colored shells may be hung on narrow ribbons, of different lengths, and form a pretty ornament. The end of the shell may be removed and a silk or a velvet puff, filled with cotton and plenty of sachet powder, put into the opening and fastened with glue or paste.

With dyes and gold or silver bronze, one may decorate in almost endless ways and form a great variety of pretty things in the way of egg shells. If one begins this work, many ways of preparing little gifts fit for Easter offerings will present themselves to the mind of the ingenious worker.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A long face is a poor investment. Haste to get rich keeps many a man poor.

Many a man's word is like an echo—merely a hollow mockery.

A very young man is apt to lose his heart and his head simultaneously.

Unless you forget that you are trying to go to sleep you will not succeed.

The poor author is doubly poor when he is compelled to borrow his thoughts.

A married woman seldom goes on the lecture platform; she has her audience at home.

Actions speak louder than words. Some men never say die, yet they all have to do it.

When a man says he has forgotten all about that little loan you just returned he is a liar.

When a dog barks at the moon all night it is a sure sign of insomnia on the part of the dog—and others.

The man who leaves church just as the collection plate starts around may have been taken seriously ill, but he rarely gets credit for it.

HE WAS ONLY ONE.

A soldier who had just enlisted was placed on guard over a cannon. It was not long before he abandoned his post and went to a tavern not far off, where he indulged in the flowing bowl. "Fellow, why did you abandon your post?" exclaimed the captain, who happened to put in an appearance. "Captain," was the reply of the incipient son of Mars, "I've tried to lift that cannon, and I'm satisfied no one man can carry it away, and if more than one of the enemy comes after it I can't keep them off."

LONG-LIVED ANNUITANTS.

An old resident of Stockton, England, has just died at the age of eighty-seven. Thirty years ago he was in extremely feeble health, and he ceded a piece of property to a neighbor who required it for business purposes on a promise to pay him \$10 a week for the remainder of his then expected brief life. The neighbor who made this costly bargain has long since been dead; but he left an estate out of which the weekly stipend—a handsome little sum of over \$15,000 in the total—has been regularly paid.

go shopping at Easter.

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Your daughter plays an Easter sonata to her lover, and your friend's daughter, perhaps, plans for an Easter wedding.

The ashes of Lent have been scattered to the four winds—the coldness and greyness of the fasting season are over, and the man with a good appetite rejoices that he can eat a square meal of beefsteak, and not feel any qualms of conscience over the performance.

When Easter comes we are looking hopefully for spring breezes. We may hear a blue-bird, or a robin, any moment. It is possible that before long we shall hear the piping of the frogs, and welcome a stray wintered-through mosquito. No more ploughing through the snow—no more stalled trains; no more delayed daily papers; no more blizzards; no more "cold waves" to dread, at least for this spring.

Nature is reviving. Country folks are taking sulphur and molasses, and city invalids are experimenting with spring bitters.

Your Uncle Andrew, on the farm, is studying out what he had better plant to feed the city boarders on; and your Aunt Becky is looking over the winter's accumulation of rags, to decide whether she had better braid a rug for Sam's wife, or sell the rags to the tin peddler.

The boys are cleaning up their bicycles, and indulging in little surreptitious spins along the sidewalks at night, when the policeman is at the other end of his beat, or imbibing a little hot punch "for his cold," in some friendly temperance hotel.

All hail to Easter, and the pleasant memories it commemorates.

And when we look at the gorgeous array of Easter hats and bonnets next Sunday at church, let us not be envious, and allude sarcastically to Mrs. A.'s "awful ugly nose," or Mrs. B.'s "badly shaped mouth," just because those ladies happen to be carrying a more extensive flower garden on their respective hats than we have been able to muster on ours.—Kate Thorn.

NOT SO ABSENT-MINDED.

British Soldiers in South Africa Saved \$5,000,000.

The postoffice is throwing some sidelights upon the character of the British soldier which will be read with interest, says the London Express. It appears that Tommy is not such an absent-minded beggar as he is made out to be. Tommy himself has always resented the sobriquet, and the fact that he has sent a million of money home from the Cape in postal orders during the past year is a colossal testimony to his thrift and thoughtfulness of home needs.

This useful public service has a section with every column for telegraphic and postal work, and not only do they get letters safely through Boer-riden territory, but they manage to preserve government stock from capture with great skill and foresight. Of course some postal dispatches have fallen into the enemy's hands, but the check upon belated mail bags is so keen that the misuse of postal orders is rare.

Mail running from columns of the railway is a dangerous game, and the army postoffice man requires not only to be an efficient postal servant, but a strategist, in so much as to know when not to send. Several deaths have occurred in the defence of mail bags, so that he has to be a combatant at times.

The Napanee Express

THE PENDING ONTARIO ELECTION.

Spec'n for THE NAPANEE EXPRESS.

As the legal term of the life of the present Ontario Legislature expires this week, and we may therefore look any day for a Government proclamation dissolving the present House and fixing the date of the next general election, will you allow me, as an observant elector of Lennox, space to say a few words respecting the man we should choose for our next Representative? Lennox is one of the oldest settled and most intelligent counties in the Province of Ontario, with a class of independent and well informed farmers second to none in the Province. It is fitting that we should select a man from among ourselves whose voice may be heard, and whose influence may be felt, in our legislative hall.

In former years, when this county elected such stalwarts as Marshall Bidwell and Peter Perry, to whom the eyes of all Upper Canada were largely turned, and who stood up and fought so manfully for the rights and liberties we now enjoy, there was no county in the Province in regard to an election in which there was more general interest, and of the results of which so much of the success of the great reform struggles back in the thirties of the last century more depended. Marshall Bidwell, it may be remembered, was Speaker, and a master spirit in one of the first and most important of all the old Reform Legislatures of Upper Canada, and Peter Perry was one of the men of strong mind and strong purpose, whose speeches made their influence felt all over the Province. After them followed John Solomon Cartwright, also a man of great ability and influence, and he, for years, made the influence of this county much felt. This county also supplied from among its natives such men as the Hon. Christopher Hagerman, at one time a leader in the Legislature and a master spirit in the Government of his day; and the Hon. Henry Ruttan, who, for years, was speaker of the Legislature, and about sixteen other natives of the county, who represented this or other important constituencies. A county once occupying our position and influence ought to always see to it that some of its native sons should be sent quite capable of well representing its interests and of making its influence felt.

Allow me to say that, in my humble opinion, the Liberals have selected, as their candidate and standard bearer, in the person of Mr. Marshall Madole, a man worthy and capable of well representing the intelligence and the interests of this county. He is a native son of the county, born, reared and educated among us. His views and sympathies are those of the majority of the people of this county. His interests in business are all centred in this county. By his own energy and business abilities he has become one of our most prominent and influential business men, and a very large tax-payer. His family ties are all here. He is a descendant, on the maternal side at least, of the noble U. E. Loyalist pioneers, who came to this county when it was an unbroken wilderness, and by their industry and

help elect the most capable, well meaning, intelligent and independent men, quite irrespective of party or creed. Let us all unite in the election of men of that stamp and we may depend on it that the best interests of our common country will be safe, no matter which party may happen to hold the reins of power for the time being. As independent and patriotic citizens of the great and growing Province of Ontario we have higher duties to perform, as electors, than the mere building up or the pulling down of the one or the other political party. In voting for the best and most capable men to represent us, we may not happen to vote for any particular party and its interests, but we are surely voting for Ourselves and for Our Own best interests. The true motto that should govern every patriotic Ontario elector is simply this:—

"Our country's welfare first, and then, We go for HONEST party men."

Yours truly,
OLD LENNOX.

SIDELIGHTS ON CANADIAN POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

To the Editor of THE EXPRESS.

SIR—Being a Canadian and taking an interest in my country I would like space in your paper to state a few ideas from memory on some questions affecting Canada.

The first important question is the transportation problem, all the money that is being spent on making the Canadian route and properly spent I think is good and right, but along with that and to further it as a Canadian route Newfoundland should be taken into the confederation and with her debt as a Dominion debt Newfoundland then bears her portion of it. The railway across the island helps to make it quicker for passengers and small package freight. Whereas if it is not taken into the Dominion it may be lost to confederation and to the British Dominions. Then Canada will be in a nice position with it a foreign possession lying there to fortify and a naval station customs barrier instead of all one uniform tariff.

Another point which everyone is looking to transportation and Montreal route, now comes the Northwest filling up along with another trans continental railway, The Canadian Northern, a Canadian road being built to the advantage of Canadian commerce, as I understand heading for Quebec, across the northern part of Ontario, through what is known as the clay belt. Then comes a suspicious looking project I am told is a party of New York and Philadelphia capitalists wanting a charter for a road from the Sault Ste Marie out through the Northwest and probably to the coast, which should not be granted. Once they get this it is easy to connect from the Soo to Parry Sound with the Canada Atlantic, thus taking the trade of the Canadian Northwest to New York by the Vanderbilts and New York capitalists to build up New York at the expense of the St Lawrence route, Montreal and Quebec, as I suppose the Canada Atlantic will or does cross the St Lawrence west of Montreal and go down to New York. We need to throw our strength to the new trans continental Canadian Northern to get it on its feet and established.

Then comes to the kind of people to fill up our country with, to make a country. We want Chinese immigration stopped. Some say we can't do that on account of imperial interests

SEED GRAIN COMPETITION.

YOUNG CANADA ENCOURAGED IN GRAIN CULTURE.

TRAINING THE FARMERS OF THE FUTURE BY PRACTICAL METHODS.

The last annual report of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture for this Dominion is remarkably interesting generally, but more especially where it refers to the progress that is being made by young Canadians along the lines of practical grain culture.

With a view to stimulating increased interest in the growing and systematic selection of seed grain, a competition among boys and girls living on Canadian farms was started in the spring of 1900. To encourage them in this work, Sir William C. Macdonald, of Montreal, donated the sum of \$10,000 to be given in cash prizes, according to plans which were arranged by Prof. Robertson. These prizes are distributed under the supervision of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The competitors in the seed grain competition are growing seed grain on specially prepared plots of land, one-quarter of an acre in each plot, selecting seed each year from these plots to sow on the plot for the succeeding year. They gather large, well-filled heads from vigorous plants before the grain is cut and after all the conditions of growth have been observed, and then thresh these heads. By screening and hand-picking the large, well-developed grain from these selected heads, the seed for next year's seed plot is secured. This means and manner of selecting seed has now been conducted for two years on over eight hundred Canadian farms, which are fairly well distributed throughout the Dominion.

The expressions of appreciation which have been received from the parents and teachers of many of the boys and girls who have undertaken the work of managing a seed grain plot have been most gratifying. The nature study connected with the selection of seed grain, according to the system followed, is as helpful as it is interesting. There can be no doubt that a systematic continued selection of seed grain from the most vigorous and productive plants in the plots will lead to great improvement in the crops throughout the whole of the country. The educational influence of the seed grain competition is exerting a wholesome effect upon boys and girls whose school years are nearly ended, and who may never again be offered an inducement sufficient to awaken and to develop a liking for a careful and educational study of nature and nature's methods. This progressive agricultural branch of the Macdonald Manual Training Fund is growing in influence and usefulness; and there is good reason to anticipate with confidence that it will prove of perpetual advantage to Canada, not only through the improvement of seed grain, but also through the increased intelligence and enlarged abilities of the boys and girls who have taken part in the competitions.

Have you Eczema?—Have you any skin disease or eruptions? Are you subject to chaffing or scalding? Dr. Agnew's Ointment prevents and cures any and all of these, and cures Itching, Bleeding and Blind Piles besides. One application brings relief in ten minutes, and cases

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Diamond Dye Mat and Rug I richly colored on the best quality of Hessian, can be ordered by mail. free sheets of designs to select from your address to The Wells & Rio Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., M P.Q.

RYE BREAD AND COFI

This Is the Staple Food of We
men In Germany.

The workman in Germany;

and sympathies are those of the majority of the people of this county. His interests in business are all centered in this county. By his own energy and business abilities he has become one of our most prominent and influential business men, and a very large tax-payer. His family ties are all here. He is a descendant, on the maternal side at least, of the noble U. E. Loyalist pioneers, who came to this county when it was an unbroken wilderness, and by their industry and energy made the county what it is today. He has no interests that are not closely identified with the interests and well-being of this county—of the farmers, the business men, the property holders and the tax-payers. Those who know him well know that he is a man of liberal education, of much general intelligence, of broad and liberal views, and of independence of ideas and actions, such as a Representative of an intelligent and independent people should have. He is also an excellent, a clear and a forceful public speaker, capable of making well his influence felt in the Legislature and out of it. Without some such oratorical gifts a public man has not much influence, however good his intentions might be.

He has had, too, years of municipal experience as a prominent member of our Napanee Town Council, which will be of much value as a legislator, where all laws in reference to municipal affairs and such business matters are enacted. He has also, for years, been a prominent and well tried man in the affairs of his church—the Western Methodist here—one of its representatives in the annual conference, its trusted Sunday School superintendent, one of its most liberal contributing trustees. He has also occupied prominent positions in the Sunday observance, temperance progress and other similar movements, in which all the churches and well-meaning people are united. In all these matters he has been liberal of his time and means, and has given undoubted evidence that his full sympathies are all on the side of religious, moral, social and political reform. In all these things we, who have known him for years, have the fullest assurance that his position and sympathies are all on the right side—for the elevation of the people and for the development of the country.

Mr. Editor, I have written these things without any request, or even knowledge of Mr. Madole, or even of any of his intimate friends, or his party supporters, but from a sense of duty to the well being of our county and of our country. I am not much of a party man, and do not often even vote for the party of which Mr. Madole is now the candidate, preferring much independence of views and the free exercise of the franchise rather than any party shackles or entanglements. But I am anxious, in each election, to

work capitalists to build up New York at the expense of the St. Lawrence route, Montreal and Quebec, as I suppose the Canada Atlantic will or does cross the St. Lawrence west of Montreal and go down to New York. We need to throw our strength to the new trans continental Canadian Northern to get it on its feet and established.

Then comes to the kind of people to fill up our country with, to make a country. We want Chinese immigration stopped. Some say we can't do that on account of imperial interests. I say that is not the case, our own wants and conditions first. They frame their own laws and tariff to suit their wants and interests first in the old country. The Chinese don't build up nor develop a country, only compete with the working people and injure the farmer, crowd out our own class of people and consume comparatively nothing. Well to compete with them you must come down to the same level to live as a Chinaman. Then you get comparatively non-consuming population. Who is going to consume the farmers' produce, where is his home market that you try to create by building up manufacturing? It is trying to build up a country and markets and tearing it down with the other hand. Now Sir we do not want Chinese, they don't want us. I give them the same privilege, only open the ports to both to carry on trade. I could go on and describe them and their mode of living but this will do, let the people read the report of the commission on the question and support British Columbia for they know the curse of them. The east does not want to be too indifferent until it is too late.

I think it a very good idea of the government not to be changing the tariff every year. But sir, we want an export duty on nickel ore to make them refine it in our own country. Never mind if they threaten to close the mines down. They are not going to leave money lying idle very long. If they do and want to bull the thing that can be easily remedied. Can soon pass legislation so they are glad to open them up again. Canada can control the nickel, they have it in their hands. Tariff for the best interests of Canada. That is the motto of the United States, their interests always according to their ideas. Hoping Sir I have not trespassed too much on your space

I am Sir Yours,

C. A.

Selby, March 25th, 1902.

Indigestion, that menace to human happiness, pitiless in its assaults, and no respecter of persons, has met its conqueror in South American Nerve. This great stomach and nerve remedy stimulates digestion, tones the nerves, aids circulation, drives out impurities, dispels emaciation, and brings back the glow of perfect health. Cures hundreds of "chronics" that have baffled physicians. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—68

Moody and the Questionable Book.

Some one asked the late Dwight L. Moody if he had read a certain book. He replied: "No; I believe there is poison in it. At least I have heard so on good authority." The friend said, "But wouldn't it be well for you to read it for yourself?" "No," said Mr. Moody. "If I take poison in my stomach, the doctor has to come with a stomach pump to take it out. Why should I take poison in my mind? I might never be able to get it out."—Margaret Bottome in Ladies' Home Journal.

advantage to Canada, not only through the improvement of seed grain, but also through the increased intelligence and enlarged abilities of the boys and girls who have taken part in the competitions.

Have you Eczema?—Have you any skin disease or eruptions? Are you subject to chafing or scalding? Dr. Agnew's Ointment prevents and cures any and all of these, and cures Itching, Bleeding and Blind Piles besides. One application brings relief in ten minutes, and cases cured in three to six nights. 35 cents. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—71

When Woods Decay.

Tests have been made to determine the variations in the length of time that is required to produce decay in different kinds of woods when buried under the surface of the ground. The birch and aspen were both found to decay in three years, the willow and the buckeye in four years, the maple and the red beech in five years, elm and ash in seven, while the larch, juniper and arbutus were uninjured at the expiration of eight years.

HOME AND CHILD

Does your horse "feel his oats"? What a difference between the grain-fed and the grass-fed horse! The first strong and full of ginger, the second flabby, weak and tired out before he begins. The feeding makes the difference.

Children are not alike either. One is rosy, bright-eyed, full of life and laughter, another is pale, weak and dull. The feeding again is responsible.

Sickly children need special feeding. They don't "feel their oats". Scott's Emulsion adds just the right richness to their diet. It is like grain to the horse. The child gets new appetite and strong digestion.

Scott's Emulsion is more than food. It is a strong medicine. It rouses up dull children, puts new flesh on thin ones and red blood into pale ones. It makes children grow. Scott's Emulsion makes ordinary food do its duty.



This picture represents the Trade Mark of Scott's Emulsion and is on the wrapper of every bottle.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, TORONTO CANADA 30¢ and 50¢ all druggists.

Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Richly colored on the best quality of Hessian, can be ordered by mail. Free sheets of designs to select from, your address to The Wells & Riot Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., M. P. Q.

RYE BREAD AND COFF

This Is the Staple Food of Workingmen in Germany.

The workingman in Germany have coffee, and plenty of it, and the meat. Butter is practically known to him, lard being used instead. He rarely uses milk, or white flour, and he never thins buying any of the better cuts of Canned goods, familiar to every lean worker, are absolutely un to him.

His staple food is rye bread, he buys in enormous loaves. He or his little girl goes to market for bread and brings it home clas her arms unwrapped. I have little tot of a towheaded girl sitting homeward with a loaf all big as she was, and as she walked gnawed lustily at the flinty end loaf. Indeed I have heard it said the eating of this hard crusted gives the German workman the unequalled excellence.

And this bread is good, though good. The government, which sees everything and everybody, the rye bread of the people with ous care. The bakers are compelled to give full weight and good bread. I have eaten it in ber of different towns, and it is ways sweet to the taste and some. This bread is fairly cheap usually from 35 to 50 pfen to 12 cents) a loaf, though it is risen in price with increased den.

Upon this great loaf the German empire may be said to rest. All Germany has grown up on it. In one for the basic ration of the German and many a peasant can live ve for a considerable time though nothing else to eat.

CANDLES.

Their Mellow Light Is Fast Fading but a Memory.

So markedly is the candle gone of use that the dictionary of years hence will probably have plement its definition with an tion. In the glow of electric light and paraffin we are much disappointed our immediate forefathers had to put up with candles.

Yet we retain a strange respect the candle in certain directions. we wish to pay the highest reward we fall back upon it. The death ber is lighted with candles. So church altar. We cannot but be also to the conclusion that high have been brought out and better written by candlelight than been or probably ever will be of gas or electricity.

Shakespeare could not possibly written all his plays by daylight, indeed, it is more than probable touch of bohemianism in his c tion, as in that of his watere literary descendants today, p night to day for turning out work. Hamlet's soliloquy ut existing value of things, Porti ute to mercy and the advice of l to Laertes as to the best way ducting himself in life were r written between the snuffings o dle. In particular can one ima decisive snuffing and the conten tossing away of the scrap of

YOUR FAITH will be as strong as ours if you try—

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

and ours is so strong we guarantee a cure or refund money, and we send you free trial bottle if you write for it. SHILOH'S costs 25 cents and will cure Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and Lung Troubles. Will cure a cough or cold in a day, and thus prevent serious results. It has been doing these things for 50 years. S. C. WELLS & CO., Toronto, Can.

Karl's Clover Root Tea corrects the Stomach

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See That the Name

AMOND DYES

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Profit loving merchants buy pack-
to supply their customers with
so poor and weak that it requires
se packages to give the same depth
ness of color that is obtained from
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is—dear at any price—are sold to
s at ten cents per packet, same
he full strength Diamond Dyes.
oman who is urged by a merchant
e weak and adulterated dyes re-
o, should stoutly refuse to be
Loss, trouble and irritation of
an be avoided by always using the
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lored on the best quality of Scotch
can be ordered by mail. Send for
is of designs to select from. Send
ress to The Wells & Richardson
ited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal.

BREAD AND COFFEE.

The Staple Food of Working-
men in Germany.

workingman in Germany must
ffee, and plenty of it, and a lit-

wick at the close of the passage hypo-
thetically disposing of "Caesar's imperi-
al day."—London Globe.

A Theological Nose.

"I was once showing a young Japa-
nese around Boston," says a correspond-
ent of The Living Church, "and casual-
ly dropped into Trinity church with
him. He was at the time a recent con-
vert to Unitarianism in his own coun-
try and was wide awake to everything
connected with American civilization
and American Christianity.

"A few minutes after entering Trinity,
as we approached the center aisle, I
noticed him making a distinct sniffing
noise and, looking toward him, saw
that he was in the act of smelling, his
nostrils moving convulsively after the
manner of an animal scenting some-
thing. Looking surprised and mysti-
fied, I at once asked him what was the
matter, and in broken English he re-
plied, 'I smell paganism.'

"This method of detecting false doc-
trines is capable of some curious de-
velopments."

Human Traits in Birds.

The human traits in birds are many,
as most sympathetic naturalists have
testified. Mr. Burroughs has told us
that there are jealousies and rivalries
among the little winged folk and that
the peace of families is often disturbed
by outside flirts and lady killers. Quot-
ing this statement in The Dial, an-
other observer gives us to understand

NATURE'S ICEHOUSE.

Food For Birds That Is Preserved In
the Arctic Regions.

The number of birds that go to the
arctic regions to breed is vast beyond
conception. They go not by thou-
sands, but by tens and hundreds of
thousands, and because nowhere else
in the world does nature provide at
the same time and in the same place
such a lavish prodigality of food.

The vegetation consists of cranberry,
cloudberry and crowberry bushes, and
these, forced by the perpetual sun-
shine of the arctic summer, bear enor-
mous crops of fruit. But the crop is
not ripe until the middle and end of
the arctic summer, and if the fruit eat-
ing birds had to wait until it was ripe
they would starve in the meantime, so
they arrive on the very day of the
melting of the snow.

But each year the snow descends on
an immense crop of ripe fruit before
the birds have time to gather it. It is
thus preserved perfectly fresh and
pure, and the melting of the snow dis-
closes the bushes, with the unconsumed
last year's crop hanging on them
or lying, ready to be eaten, on the
ground.

The frozen meal stretches across the
breadth of northern Asia. It never
decays and is accessible the moment
the snow melts. The same heat which
thaws the fruit brings into being the
most prolific insect life in the world—
the mosquito swarms on the tundra.
No European can live there without a
veil after the snow melts. The gun
barrels are black with them, and
clouds of them often obscure the sight.

Thus the insect eating birds have
only to open their mouths to fill them
with mosquitoes, and thus the pres-
ence of swarms of cliff chaffs, pipis
and the wagtails in this arctic region
is accounted for.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

In England It Is Withheld From
Many Full Fledged Citizens.

There are many full fledged English
citizens who are disqualified from
membership in parliament and from
taking any part in parliamentary elec-
tions. Thus all peers of the realm, ex-
cept those Irish peers who do not hap-
pen to have been elected for life to
represent their order in the house of
lords, are barred from the exercise of
franchise. So, too, are police officials,
high and low. They neither have a
vote now are they eligible.

Ineligibility to parliament extends to
the Anglican clergy, to Scottish Pres-
byterian ministers and to the Roman
Catholic priesthood. Undischarged
bankrupts and those convicted of fel-
ony and who have not completed their
sentences and are merely freed on
tickets of leave are likewise disquali-
fied from election to parliament. So,
too, are young men under the age of
twenty-one and persons who, having
been judicially declared insane, have
not been legally restored to their civic
rights and privileges.

Insanity, however, does not consti-
tute any disqualification in the case of
the upper house of parliament. Lunatics
are permitted to take part in the
divisions in the gilded chamber, and at
the time when the Irish home rule bill,
enacted by the house of commons, was
defeated by the house of lords no less
than three crazy peers were brought
down to Westminster by their keepers
from the insane asylums in which they
were held under restraint and voted as

I Coughed

"I had a most stubborn cough
for many years. It deprived me
of sleep and I grew very thin. I
then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
and was quickly cured."

R. N. Mann, Fall Mills, Tenn.

Sixty years of cures
and such testimony as the
above have taught us what
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
will do.

We know it's the great-
est cough remedy ever
made. And you will say
so, too, after you try it.
There's cure in every drop.

Three sizes: 25c., enough for an ordinary
cold; 50c., just right for bronchitis, hoarse-
ness, hard colds, etc.; \$1, most economical
for chronic cases and to keep on hand.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

practical use it is worthless, but as an
exhibit it is valued at \$100.

The best sponges are imported from
the Mediterranean, although Florida
produces very fine varieties. These
vary in price from a cent to \$20
apiece, although occasionally fine
specimens bring \$60 a pound. The
best of these are used in surgical op-
erations.

Other sponges are the mandruga
batt, the elephant ear, velvet, grass
and sheep's wool, which is best for
washing. The cheap sponges are used
in washing carriages and by painters.

A Curious Indian Custom.

In the original settlements in British
Columbia a peculiar institution occa-
sioned gala times for the red men now
and then. This was the "potlatch," a
thing to us so foreign, even in the im-
pulse of which it is begotten, that we
have no word or phrase to give it its
meaning. It is a feast and merrymak-
ing at the expense of some man who
has earned or saved what he deems
considerable wealth, and who desires
to distribute every iota of it at once
in edibles and drinkables among the
people of his tribe or village. He does
this because he aspires to a chieftain-
ship or merely for the credit of a "pot-
latch," a high distinction. Indians
have been known to throw away such
a sum of money that their "potlatch"
has been given in a huge shed built
for the feast, and blankets and orna-
ments have been distributed in addi-
tion to the feast.

Celt and Saxon.

One of Sheridan's tales was of an
Irishman who met a Briton, of the true
John Bull pattern, standing with fold-
ed arms in a contemplative mood, ap-
parently meditating on the greatness
of his little island.

"Allow me to differ with ye!" ex-
claimed the Celt.

"But I have said nothing, sir," re-
plied John Bull.

"And a man may think a lie as well
as publish it," persisted the pugna-
cious Hibernian.

"Perhaps you are looking for fight?"
queried the Briton.

"Allow me to compliment ye on the
quickness of yer perception," said
Patrick, throwing down his coat, and

red on the best quality of Scotch
can be ordered by mail. Send for
of designs to select from. Send
ess to The Wells & Richardson
ed, 200 Mountain St., Montreal,

BREAD AND COFFEE.

he Staple Food of Working- men in Germany.

orkingman in Germany must
ee, and plenty of it, and a lit-
Butter is practically un-
o him, lard being used in its
He rarely uses milk, eggs or
our, and he never thinks of
ny of the better cuts of meat.
oods, familiar to every Amer-
cker, are absolutely unknown

ple food is rye bread, which
in enormous loaves. His wife
the girl goes to market for this
d brings it home clasped in
s unwrapped. I have seen a
of a towheaded girl stagger-
eward with a loaf almost as
e was, and as she walked she
lustily at the flinty end of the
deed I have heard it said that
g of this hard crusted bread
e German workman teeth of
d excellence.

his bread is good, thoroughly
he government, which super-
everything and everybody, guards
bread of the people with jeal-
y. The bakers are watched,
d to give full weight and make
ad. I have eaten it in a num-
bered towns, and it was al-
veet to the taste and whole-
his bread is fairly cheap, cost-
ly from 35 to 50 pfennigs (9
nts) a loaf, though it, too, has
price with increased demand.
his great loaf the German em-
be said to rest. All Germany
vn up on it. In one form it is
e ration of the German army,
y a peasant can live very well
nsiderable time though he has
else to eat.

CANDLES.

ellow Light Is Fast Becom- ing but a Memory.

rkedly is the candle going out
that the dictionary of a few
nce will probably have to sup-
its definition with an illustra-
the glow of electric light, gas
affin we are much disposed to
e immediate forefathers who
ut up with candles.

e retain a strange respect for
le in certain directions. When
to pay the highest reverence
back upon it. The death cham-
ghted with candles. So is the
altar. We cannot but be forced
he conclusion that higher ideas
en brought out and better mat-
ten by candlelight than have
probably ever will be by that
or electricity.

spare could not possibly have
all his plays by daylight. In-
is more than probable that the
f bohemianism in his composi-
in that of his watered down
descendants today, preferred
day for turning out its best
Hamlet's soliloquy upon the
value of things, Portia's tri-
burecy and the advice of Polonius
tes as to the best way of con-
himself in life were probably
between the snuffings of a can-
particular can one imagine the
snuffing and the contemptuous
away of the scrap of burned

This method of detecting false co-
trines is capable of some curious de-
velopments."

Human Traits In Birds.

The human traits in birds are many,
as most sympathetic naturalists have
testified. Mr. Burroughs has told us
that there are jealousies and rivalries
among the little winged folk and that
the peace of families is often disturbed
by outside flirts and lady killers. Quot-
ing this statement in The Dial, an-
other observer gives us to understand
that the errant bird husband is duly
punished. "I have myself," he says,
"seen an English hen sparrow holding
a cock by the topknot and dangle him
clear off his feet, while her friends
punished him with violent peckings."

Mistletoe.

The prettiest thing about mistletoe is
its milky white opalescent berries. The
stems and foliage seem to betray the
parasite nature of the plant in their
unwholesome shade of green, a pecu-
liarly unwholesome shade characteriz-
ing the stems. It is an uncanny sort of
plant. Most parasites are. Is there
anything more positively ghostlike than
the plant we know as Indian pipe (mo-
notropas)?

Mrs. De Style—It's a pity you could
not have heard that sermon today.

Mr. De Style—After paying for your
Sunday wardrobe I haven't money
enough left to buy myself a decent
thing to wear.

Mrs. De Style—That's just it, and
that sermon would have made you
blush for very shame. It was on the
"Idolatrous Worship of Fine Clothes."

The Jailer Jests.

"What brought you here?" asked the
temperance advocate who was visiting
the prison.

"I'm a wife beater," replied convict
No. 41144 gruffly.

"Another case of Becker," murmured
the jailer, who, despite his occupation,
was a man of no little humor.

What the Baby Needed.

"Papa," said Tommy, "little brother
is a week old tomorrow, isn't he?"

"Yes."

"Let's you and me give him a birth-
day present."

"Very well. What shall it be?"

"Let's buy him a wig. He needs
that more than anything."

A Choice of Professions.

"If I had not been brought up a
dean," says Dr. Hole of Rochester,
"there are three other vocations I
should have liked to have followed—
master of a pack of hounds, head gar-
dener in a large nursery or a book-
seller. I think the last is the best of-
fice of the three."

His Gray Hairs.

Sunday School Teacher—Remember,
children, always respect gray hair.

Tommy Traddles—Well, my pa does
not.

Sunday School Teacher (in astonish-
ment)—What makes you think that?

Tommy Traddles—He dyes his whis-
kers.—Exchange.

Little Braves.—Old time a quarter-a-
box "Purgers" are quitting the field in
whole battalions. Dr. Agnew's Little Pills
at 10 cents a vial are driving them out at
all points. Because they act gently, more
effectively, never pain, and are easy to
take. Sick Headache succumbs to one
dose. Large size 100 in vial 25 cts. Sold
by A. W. Grange & Bro.—69

rights and privileges.

Insanity, however, does not consti-
tute any disqualification in the case of
the upper house of parliament. Lunat-
ics are permitted to take part in the
divisions in the gilded chamber, and at
the time when the Irish home rule bill,
enacted by the house of commons, was
defeated by the house of lords no less
than three crazy peers were brought
down to Westminster by their keepers
from the insane asylums in which they
were held under restraint and voted as
hereditary legislators against home
rule being granted to Erin.

Something New In Mechanics.

Great is the humor of woman when
she doesn't mean it, great is the nerve
of woman when she doesn't need it,
and great are the nerves of woman
when it so pleases her. This combina-
tion is blamable for the following: A
very pretty girl sat in a Long Island
railroad train. Suddenly the whistle
blew. It is perhaps not necessary to
say that a Long Island railroad whistle
is more efficacious than otherwise. It
is tuned to the key of W and is op-
erated with a great diapason, giving out
a brand of yelping shriek different
from anything known to nature. To
repeat, the whistle whistled. "O-o-ow!"
cried the pretty girl. "Isn't that awful?
I should think the railroad com-
pany would have these things oiled. It
is an outrage." Her companion had
often heard of wetting whistles, but
never before of oiling them. Think it
over.

What He Came For.

A learned judge who was one of the
guests at a dinner was unexpectedly
called upon to reply to a toast. Recover-
ing somewhat from his surprise, he
said that his situation reminded him
of the story of a man who fell into the
water while he was fishing.

With no little difficulty he was res-
cued, and, after he had regained his
breath and was in a fairly comforta-
ble condition, his rescuer asked him
how he came to fall into the water.

"I did not come to fall into the wa-
ter," replied the unfortunate fisherman.
"I came to fish."

Voices to Order.

A knowledge of the physiology of the
human larynx has made it possible to
supply artificial voices to persons who
have been deprived of the one nature
gave them, and a number of cases ex-
ist where the cavity has been opened
and a larynx made of suitable mate-
rial with rubber membranes has been
inserted and become practically useful
in speech.

Heavenly.

"Say," the girl's father called from
above stairs, "this is an unearthly hour
for that young man to be here, Mary."

"You're right," responded the young
man, who had just been accepted; "the
hour is unearthly, sure enough; it's
simply heavenly!"—Philadelphia Rec-
ord.

Sponges.

Sponges grow in odd, fantastic
shapes. Some of them have an over-
growth resembling huge warts. There
are some suggesting hands, hats and
figures of idols. These are curiosities
and not marketable for practical use.
In trimming them into shape many
small sponges are made which are
used for children's slates, for black-
ing shoes and in making paper. The
uses vary according to size.

One of the largest sponges known
is in New York city. It is fan shape
and some three feet in diameter. For

parently meditating on the greatness
of his little island.

"Allow me to differ with ye!" ex-
claimed the Celt.

"But I have said nothing, sir," re-
plied John Bull.

"And a man may think a lie as well
as publish it," persisted the pugna-
cious Hibernian.

"Perhaps you are looking for fight?"
queried the Briton.

"Allow me to compliment ye on the
quickness of your perception," said
Patrick, throwing down his coat, and
then they pitched in.

Believe Mourning Customs.

All Estlinians are superstitious about
death, and although they hold festi-
vals in memory of departed friends,
they will usually carry a dying person
to some abandoned hut, there to drag
out his remaining days without food,
medicine, water or attendance. After
the death of a husband or a wife the
survivor cuts the front hair short and
fasts for twenty-five days.

A Contractor.

"What does your father do?" asked
the teacher of the new boy.

"He's a contractor," was the reply.

"A railway contractor?"

"No, ma'am; a sausage contractor.

He ties up the ends after another man
has filled them."

Look For Good Points.

"If we'd spend only half as much
time as the photographer does trying
to see people in the best light," said
the philosopher, "we'd have a much
better opinion of everybody."

The man who is too proud to ask
for favors doesn't get many.—Chicago
Record-Herald.



Let Bed Time
dinner time, any
time is a good
time to use
Cordova
CANDLES
They are a light
that's and brilli-
ant, odorless,
Many styles, sold
everywhere.
IMPERIAL
OIL CO.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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cations strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents
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special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

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culation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a
year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

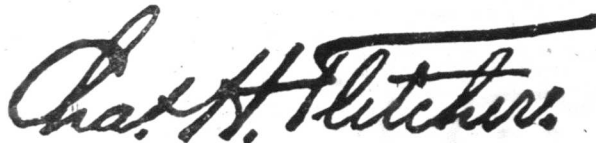
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF



APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

COST SALE!

T. G. Davis & Co. are offering their whole stock of English, Scotch and Canadian Suitings, Overcoatings, Pantings and Trimmings at

COST PRICE

Sales under \$20.00, Cash, over that amount 3 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved, endorsed or joint notes.

441y

T. G. DAVIS & CO.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

Eastern Standard Time. No. 19 Taking effect June 2, 1900.

Tweed and Tamworth to Deseronto.				Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.			
Stations	Miles	No. 2 A.M.	No. 4 P.M.	Stations	Miles	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.
Lve Tweed	0	6 30	3 05	Lve Deseronto	0	6 45	3 15
Stoco	3	6 38	3 15	Deseronto Junction	4	7 10	3 40
Larkins	7	6 50	3 30	Napanee	9	7 40	4 10
Maribank	13	7 10	3 50	Napanee Mills	15	8 00	4 30
Tamworth	17	7 25	4 05	Newburgh	17	8 10	4 40
Erinsville	20	7 40	4 15	Thomson's Mills	18	8 20	4 50
Wilson	24	8 00	4 35	Camden East	19	8 30	5 00
Enterprise	26	8 10	4 45	Yarker	23	8 40	5 10
Mudlake Bridge	28	8 20	4 55	Yarker	23	8 55	5 25
Moscow	31	8 30	5 05	Galbraith	25	9 07	5 35
Yarker	33	8 40	5 15	Mudlake Bridge	30	9 20	5 45
Camden East	35	8 50	5 25	Wilson	34	9 40	5 55
Thomson's Mills	40	9 10	5 45	Tamworth	38	9 55	6 10
Newburgh	41	9 25	5 50	Erinsville	41	10 10	6 20
Napanee Mills	42	9 40	6 00				

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as a sign of good faith, not for publication. Any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

MORVEN.

Mr. Smith and family have moved on to the farm which he recently purchased from C. Vanslyck.

The funeral of the late Nathan Fellows, of the 4th concession, was held on Monday afternoon and was largely attended. Service was held in the White church by Rev. Mr. McColl, of Odessa.

Mrs. Garrison is ill.

Visitors: Miss Daisy Parks, Holly, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Bertie Smith; Mr. and Mrs. M. Parks, Holly, visiting her sister, Mrs. D. R. Hicks.

Heart-sick People.—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is a heart tonic that never fails to cure—is swift in its effects—goes closer to the "border land" and snatches from death's grip more sufferers than any other remedy for any family of diseases and ailments in the category of human sufferings. Gives relief in 30 minutes. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—75

VIOLET.

Mr. Quinn, Albert College, Belleville, occupied the pulpit here last Sunday. E. Shewell, Albert College, made a flying call home last Saturday.

Percy Shewell, suffering from tonsillitis, is improving. His sister, Miss Florence Shewell, nurse-in-training, at Belleville, who has been nursing him, will soon be able to return to her duties. Miss Edna Storms is visiting friends in Kingston.

Miss Lillie Wood is renewing old acquaintances in Strathcona.

George Spring lost a valuable cow last week.

Rheumatism will Succumb to South American Rheumatic Cure because it goes right to the seat of the trouble and removes the cause. Many so called cures but deaden pain temporarily only, to have it return again with doubled violence. Not so with this great remedy. It eradicates from the system the last vestige of the disease and its cures are permanent. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—74

YARKER.

The Ladies' Aid have asked for a thankoffering on Sunday next. This is the first time this has been asked for, and they are surely worthy of a gift for their many charitable acts.

The Napanee river excelled itself this year, for the water was very near on a level with the road.

The old wheel factory here will be overhauled and put in shape this year for work. The hub timber will be sawn here.

Capt. William Montgomery left for Belleville to fit out his vessel, the New Dominion. She will be fitted out with new topmasts.

Mrs. S. Winter left Monday for Toronto, to attend the council of C.O.C.F. William E. Woodhouse and A. Irish are at Alexandria Bay, N.Y., for the summer.

Harley Dear goes to Syracuse N.Y. Mr. B. S. O'Loughlin and Mrs. J. C. Connolly left Monday for New York city.

The churches here will be decorated with flowers Easter Sunday.

Mrs. Alf. Connolly is on the sick list.

20 Years of Vile Catarrh.—Chas. O. Brown, journalist, of Duluth, Minn., writes: "I have been a sufferer from Throat and Nasal Catarrh for over 20

Your Nose

That is what you should breathe—not your mouth.

But there may be times when your nose is so bad you can't breathe through the mouth.

Breathing through the mouth is bad for the lungs, and it is especially when their delicate tissues have been injured by the scrofulous condition of blood on which catarrh depends.

Alfred E. Yingse, Hoernerstown suffered from catarrh for years. He felt bad, there was a ringing in his ears and he could not breathe through his nostrils nor clear his head.

After trying several catarrh pills from which he derived no benefit, completely cured, according to his statement, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

This great medicine radically and permanently cures catarrh by cleansing blood and building up the whole system. Hood's PILLS are the favorite cathartic

Mr. Charlie Ewing, at Miss Woodcock's, on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Schuyler Smith and visited friends at Collins Bay day.

Mr. Ernie Marsh, at Mr. A. cock's on Saturday evening.

Mr. Frank Leonard has returned from England and is staying at Mr. Speers.

A Lake Captain's Experience McDonald, one of Kingston's most experienced mariners writes: For years I have had the agonies of Bronchitis Asthma, so bad that I could not sleep for nights. I spent hundreds of dollars and quacks without getting relief, but the worth of Catarrhzone perfume me." The above testimonial was given ago, and as the Captain lately states still quite free from Bronchitis, it is a Catarrhzone a veritable specific. Cat two months' treatment, guarantee Bronchitis, price \$1.00, small size 25 cents. Sold by A. W. Grange & Co., Kingston.

LAPUM'S WEST.

The sugar special held here 21st inst. was a decided success. About \$22 was realized.

Mr. Elmer Clyde has had pneumonia, from which he is recovering.

Mr. Wm. Pringle brought here belonging to Mr. J. A. Sh. Napanee, to keep until his return to Arizona.

This is a good year for making in this district.

Mrs. William Boulton is visiting on the sick list.

Mrs. I. Hogeboom has returned after a week visiting Sylvester, near Switzerville.

The livery stable mentioned Beaver correspondent last week a slight mistake. It is not Mr. Sidney Bush, as stated, company affair.

Mrs. Jas. Dawson, of Odessa, been visiting her sister, Lillian, the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hill, of Belleville, were visiting at Mr. Isaac Hill on Sunday.

Mrs. Rikely is on the sick list. We hope for her speedy recovery.

60 Specialists on the Case of a man who has been through this section of the country for years, suffering from chronic dyspepsia and have failed but Dr. Von Sta's Pineapple in a box at 35 cents cost) have cured, giving relief in one day. "Specialists" have proven their worth. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—74

STRATHCONA.

Mr. R. Cox the assessor of the township has been through this section of the township. Mr. Cox is in health.

Lve Tweed	6 30	3 05	Lve Deseronto	6 45	3 15
Stoco	6 38	3 15	Deseronto Junction	7 10	3 30
Larkins	7 50	3 30	Arr Napanee	9 7 15	3 30
Marlbank	13 7 10	3 50	Lve Napanee	9 7 40	12 25 4 3
Erinville	17 7 25	4 05	Napanee Mills	15 8 00	12 40 4 70
Tanworth	24 7 40	2 25 4 15	Newburgh	17 8 10	12 50 5 00
Wilson	24		Thomson's Mills	18	
Enterprise	26 8 00	2 45	Camden East	19 8 15	1 00 5 15
Mudlake Bridge	28		Yarker	23 8 30	1 13 5 25
Moscow	31 8 13	2 53 4 47	Arr Yarker	23 8 55	1 13 5 35
Galbraith	33		Lve Yarker	25	
Yarker	35 8 25	3 05 5 00	Moscow	27 9 07	1 25 5 45
Yarker	35 9 00	3 05 5 25	Mudlake Bridge	30	
Camden East	39 9 10	3 18 5 40	Enterprise	32 9 20	1 40 5 57
Thomson's Mills	40		Wilson	34	
Newburgh	41 9 25	3 25 5 50	Erinville	39 9 40	2 03 6 20
Napanee Mills	42 9 40	3 35 6 00	Erinville	41 9 55	6 30
Napanee	49 9 55	3 50 6 15	Marlbank	45 10 10	6 45
Napanee	49		Larkins	51 10 35	7 01
Deseronto Junction	54		Stoco	55 10 50	7 15
Arr Deseronto	58		Tweed	58 11 05	7 25

Kingston and Sydenham to Deseronto.			Napanee and Deseronto.			Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.		
Stations.	Miles.	No.2. No.4. No.6.	A.M. P.M. P.M.	Stations	Miles.	No.1. No.3. No.5.	A.M. P.M. P.M.	
Lve Kingston	0		4 00	Lve Deseronto	0	6 45		
G.T.R. Junction	2		4 10	Deseronto Junction	4	7 10		
Glenvale	10		4 33	Arr Napanee	9	7 15		
Murvale	14		4 45	Lve Napanee	9	7 40	12 25 3 3	
Arr Harrowsmith	19		5 00	Napanee Mills	15	8 00	12 40 4 50	
Lv Sydenham	23	8 05		Newburgh	17	8 10	12 50 5 00	
Harrowsmith	19	8 10	5 00	Thomson's Mills	18			
Frontenac	22			Camden East	19	8 18	1 00 5 15	
Yarker	26	8 35	5 15	Arr Yarker	23	8 30	1 13 5 25	
Lve Yarker	26	9 00	3 05 5 25	Lve Yarker	23	8 45	5 4	
Camden East	30	9 10	3 15 5 40	Arr Harrowsmith	30	9 00	6 10	
Thomson's Mills	31			Sydenham	34		6 25	
Newburgh	32	9 25	3 25 5 50	Lve Harrowsmith	30	9 05		
Napanee Mills	34	9 40	3 35 6 00	Murvale	35	9 15		
Arr Napanee	40	9 55	3 50 6 15	Glenvale	39	9 25		
Lve Napanee, West End	40			G.T.R. Junction	47	9 45		
Deseronto Junction	45		6 55	Kingston	49	10 00		
Arr Deseronto	49		7 10					
R. C. GARTER, Gen. Manager			J. F. CHAPMAN, Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent			H. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent		

TO RENT—THE CORNER STORE IN the Leonard Block, in the town of Napanee, formerly occupied by J. J. Kerr as a Dry Goods establishment. Apply to

ALFRED KNIGHT.

H. E. PAUL, B. A., M. D., (C. M., M. C. P. S.)

Physician and Surgeon

Office: corner Bridge and East Streets; opposite residence of the late Dr. Grant. Telephone—

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CAPITAL (Paid up) \$2,500,000
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T. S. HILL, Manager.

Napanee Branch.

ROBERT LIGHT

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Lumber, Doors, Sash,
Blinds and Mouldings.

Bee Hives and Sections

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Orders Solicited.

FACTORY. Richard St., Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 51v

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Barristers, etc

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, East-st., Napanee. 5y

DEROCHE & MADIEN

Barristers,

Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc.

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Money to Loan at "lower than the lowest" rate H. M. DEROCHE, Q. C. 51v J. H. MADDEN

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.



Wartman Bros.

DENTISTS.

Graduates Royal College, & Toronto University Office over Dwyer's.

Visits Tanworth, at Wheeler's hotel, first Monday of each month, remaining over Tuesday. All other Mondays at Yarker.

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

40 YEARS EXPERIENCE

12 YEARS IN NAPANEE

Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

Wood For Sale!

Hard and Soft Wood delivered to any part of the town. Also a fresh line of Groceries always on hand.

S. CASEY DENISON.

summer.

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The churches here will be decorated with flowers Easter Sunday.

Mrs. Alf. Connolly is on the sick list.

20 Years of Vile Catarrh.—Chas. O. Brown, journalist, of Duluth, Minn., writes: "I have been a sufferer from Throat and Nasal Catarrh for over 20 years, during which time my head has been stopped up and my condition truly miserable. Within 15 minutes after using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I obtained relief. Three bottles have almost, if not entirely, cured me." 50c. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—73

FREDERICKSBURG.

Henry Curle is in a critical condition of health. His recovery is considered impossible.

Measles and chicken-pox are prevalent here. The school attendance has been almost nil owing to the diseases.

There has been a considerable movement of hay recently, notwithstanding the general breaking up of roads.

Ernest Bennett, Albert College, Belleville, came down Friday to spend a few days with friends.

Mrs. A. Lucas, Belleville, is visiting at W. R. Smith's.

Bailey Ham, William H. Crabbe, Chester Howell and Thomas Close attended court last week at Kingston as witnesses in the case of Ham vs. Pillar.

George Clapper is building a new tenement house. Carpenters are pushing their part of the work rapidly.

C. B. Parks, the assessor, made his tour of inspection last week. He reports that, after having gone over about two-thirds of the township, but one farmer had been found keeping sheep. The cause assigned is the dog nuisance.

PERFECT IN ALL POINTS.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S "IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR" never turns butter to a reddish or bricky tinge. It gives the true and rich golden June tint that is always maintained in hot and cold weather. It does not taste the butter, color the buttermilk, and has no offensive smell like other colors. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S "IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR" never becomes rancid, stale or sour. It is the only perfect color for making perfect butter. At all druggists and general dealers.

PARROTT'S BAY.

We are having lovely weather at present.

Some of our farmers are talking of commencing spring work this week.

Mr. James Chapman is engaged for drawing the milk to Collins Bay factory.

Mr. Arch. Clark and Mr. David Purdy started for Ottawa on Wednesday, where they have a situation on the railroad.

Mr. Manson Smith is busy drawing hay to Kingston.

Mr. Fairfield's mill is doing a rushing business yet.

Mrs. D. Hicks and Miss Bertie Smith, of Morven, at Mr. M. Smith's, on Saturday.

Mrs. Samuel Smith returned home on Tuesday after spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Clement.

Mr. Webster Clement at Miss L. H. Clement's on Sunday.

60 Specialists on the Cas ordinary run of medical practice number than this have treated chronic dyspepsia and have failed but Dr. Von Staaf's Pineapple in a box at 35 cents cost) have cure, giving relief in one day. "specialists" have proven their Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—

STRATHCONA.

Mr. R. Cox the assessor of has been through this section township. Mr. Cox is in health.

The fine weather is doing ground finely. If this weather farmers will soon be sowing.

Mr. Dowdell has closed to service here. He holds them for this week.

It was resolved at the last of the 'Ladies' Meek Parliam it was better for Strathconians than ride.

Mr. James Keho lost a valuable this week.

Mr. S. Morgan had a bee wood recently. He got 1 nearly all in before the failed.

Mr. J. Granger is agent of Bros., nurserymen, Galt, O from this firm always does Mr. Elton Hartman was the Mr. William Lasher, last week Miss E. J. Lott has returned after a stay of five weeks in General Hospital, where she underwent a very critical operation, by Dr. Garrett, of that c friends entertained small hopes surviving the ordeal. That and is gaining health and is certainly due to the skillful who performed the operation.

Sch

Returned to the C

NAME OF PROSECUTOR	NAM
Michael J. Whalen...	Allen
do	...
W. A. Rose.....	Robe
do
Thomas Connor.....	Davi
William Rankin.....	John
do
do
W. A. Rose.....	Thos
William Rankin.....	Alfr
Adell Boulanger.....	Pete
J. M. Smith.....	M. A

I hereby certify

Dated at Napanee, this 11th

Our Nose

is what you should breathe through your mouth.
There may be times when your case is so bad you can't breathe through it. Breathing through the mouth is always the lungs, and it is especially so in delicate tissues have been weakened by the scrofulous condition of the blood which catarrh depends.
E. Yingse, Hoernerstown, Pa., writes: For years. His head, there was a ringing in his ears, could not breathe through one of his nose clear his head.
I tried several catarrh specifics which he derived no benefit, he was cured, according to his own report, by

Dr's Sarsaparilla

great medicine radically and per- cures catarrh by cleansing the blood building up the whole system.

PILLS are the favorite cathartic. 25c.

Charlie Ewing, at Miss Lillie Cook's, on Sunday afternoon.
Schuyler Smith and family friends at Collins Bay on Sun-

Ernie Marsh, at Mr. A. Wood- on Saturday evening.
Frank Leonard has recently from England and is stopping Speers.

ke Captain's Experience. Capt. id, one of Kingston's most prominent writes: For years I have battled with asth- of Bronchitic Asthma, oftentimes that I could not sleep for nights at a spent hundred dollars on doctors cures without getting relief, but one dol- of Catarrhazone perfectly cured he above testimonial was given two as the Captain lately stated he was free from Bronchitis, it proves Ca- a veritable specific. Catarrhazone nths' treatment, guaranteed to cure tis, price \$1.00, small size 25 cts. Drug- Polson & Co., Kingston.

LAPUM'S WEST.

sugar social held here on the inst. was a decided success. \$22 was realized.

Elmer Clyde has had a relapse umonia, from which he is slow- iving.

Wm. Pringle brought the horses clonging to Mr. J. A. Shibley, of ea, to keep until his return from ia.

s is a good year for maple sugar g in this district.

. William Boulton is well again, eing on the sick list for a time.

. I. Hogeboom has returned after g a week visiting her son, ster, near Switzerville.

livery stable mentioned by the r correspondent last week was ht mistake. It is not run by dneey Bush, as stated, but is a ny affair.

. Jas. Dawson, of Odessa, has vis- iting her sister, Mrs. W. n, the past week

and Mrs. Fred Hill, of Thorpe, is- iting at Mr. Isaac Hogeboom's nday.

. Rakely is on the sick list, but e for her speedy recovery.

Specialists on the Case—In the ry run of medical practice a greater r than this have treated cases of e dyspepsia and have failed to cure— Von Staff's Pineapple Tablets (60 x at 35 cents cost) have made the iving relief in one day. These little aists' have proven their real merit y A. W. Grange & Bro.—72

STRATHCONA.

R. Cox the assessor for Camden een through this section of the hip. Mr. Cox is in very poor

MARLBANK.

The snow has once more disappeared and roads are in fine condition through this section.

The manager of the Cement Works intends shutting down for repairs about April 1st.

Mr. H. Allen's saw mill and grist mill is running in full blast, as customers have been drawing in large quantities of logs through the winter season.

Our stores and groceries are doing a thriving business, as they are paying the highest prices for all kinds of farm produce and are giving out better bargains than can be secured elsewhere.

Our day school is progressing nicely, under the able management of Mr. H. Ward.

Mr. Florance Benn has just completed his new dwelling house and moved in.

Visitors: Messrs. Fred Revell and Jas. Goodberry at Mr. Isaac Pringle's on Sunday last; Mr. and Mrs. Benn at Mr. Dan Smallwood's; Mr. and Mr. Will Storrer at Oscar Yeats'; Mr. and Mrs. McBride, of Westplain, at Mr. G. W. Mowers.

Mrs. John Marsh, who has been on the sick list, is slowly recovering.

Some of our young men are talking of going west for the summer season.

Weak Back and Spinal Pains. Pains in the back number their victims in thousands. Only very powerful and penetrating remedies will reach these distressing complaints, but Polson's Nerviline is as sure to cure them as anything in this world can be sure. Rub Nerviline over the sore parts night and morning, and see how quickly it drives out the pain. It is much stronger than any other. Good for internal and external use. Large bottles 25c.

How He Fooled the Dog.

A gentleman who is fond of studying wild animals in their natural surroundings once had an opportunity of seeing for himself an example of the cunning for which the fox has become proverbial.

As he was standing near the bank of a river one winter day, he saw a fox run out upon the ice and make straight for a hole. At the edge of the opening he stopped, turned, followed his tracks back to the bank, ran down the stream and paused to await developments.

In a little while a dog came tearing out of the woods, with his nose close to the ice and snow. He ran along the ice with his head down, following the scent until he reached the opening. It was then too late to check his speed. He plunged into the water and was lost under the ice.

The fox meantime had waited in plain sight to watch the effect of his little trick. After the dog came into view the fox remained perfectly motionless until he saw his old enemy disappear. Then, with a look on his face which seemed to combine a good natured grin with a mild contempt, he went nonchalantly off about his business.

A Curious Palm of South America.

One of the most curious palms in the world is called the ita and is very abundant on the banks of the Amazon, Rio Negro and Orinoco rivers. In the delta of the latter it occupies swampy tracts, which are at times completely inundated and present the appearance of forests rising out of the water. The swamps are inhabited by a tribe of Indians called Guaranies, who subsist almost entirely upon the produce of the tree. During the annual floods they suspend their houses from tops of the tall stems of the palms. The outer skin of the young leaves is made into cords

A BOY'S LIFE SAVED!

A Grateful Mother Writes About the Rescue of Her Child.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Triumphed After a Physician's Failure.

Mrs. G. Stone, of Eganville, Ont., grateful for the rescue of her little boy from death, writes as follows:

"I think it my duty to inform you of what Paine's Celery Compound has done for my little boy. He became very ill, and had the attendance of our physician, but no good results were apparent. The dangerous turns to which my boy was subject became more frequent, and always worse in winter. He would become pale as death, feet and hands icy cold, and vomiting always followed. He seemed to be powerless, and for days could not lift his head from his pillow. After trying various kinds of medicine we decided to get Paine's Celery Compound for him. One bottle made him well, and since that time he has not been ill. I have every reason to believe he is permanently cured."

In face of such testimony, who can deny the fact that Paine's Celery Compound save life? Hundreds of such letters as Mrs. Stone's are on file for the inspection of doubters.

When your children are nervous, fretful, despondent, sleepless, weak, rundown, have loss of appetite, slow circulation of blood and decreasing in weight, give them Paine's Celery Compound for a week or two, and note well the cheering results in returning health and vigor. We strongly urge the immediate use of the great medicine for all sickly and weak boys and girls.

"Dry as Statistics."

It is fairly obvious that the study of statistics is not exactly what would be termed a popular pastime, says Winthrop M. Daniels in The Atlantic. Librarians do not discover any extensive demand for statistical literature. Sir John Lubbock, if I remember rightly, found no place for a single volume of figures in his hundred best books, and in that flood of articles on "Books That Have Helped Me, by Authors Great and Authors Small," the same significant silence seemed to be maintained. There were some very curious books that had apparently proved helpful to certain persons, but there was unbroken testimony of a negative kind that nobody had ever been helped by a blue book.

To say of anything "as dry as statistics" is at once to consign it to the nethermost limbo of aridity. Such is the verdict upon the finished statistical product. As for the methods employed in constructing such tables—weighted averages, index numbers or curves of error—these to the wayfar- ing men are hidden and ingenious refinements of cruelty, to be avoided at all hazards or at least forgotten with a shudder and a prayer.

Different Methods.

"Whatever became of Lamb?"
"Oh, he played the markets and went broke."
"And Wolff, what became of him?"
"Oh, he worked the markets and got rich!"—Puck.

None Too Liberal.

Poor Sinner's Bell.

The poor sinner's bell is a bell in the city of Breslau, in the province of Silesia, Prussia, and hangs in the tower of one of the city churches. It was cast July 17, 1386, according to historic records. It is said that a great bell founder of the place had undertaken to make the finest church bell he had ever made.

When the metal was melted, the founder withdrew for a few moments, leaving a boy to watch the furnace and enjoining him not to meddle with the catch that held the molten metal, but the boy disobeyed the caution, and when he saw the metal flowing into the mold he called the founder.

The latter rushed in and, seeing as he thought his work of weeks undone and his masterpiece ruined, struck the boy a blow that caused his immediate death. When the metal cooled and the mold was opened, the bell was found to be not only perfect, but of marvelous sweetness of tone.

The founder gave himself up to the authorities, was tried and condemned to death. On the day of his execution the bell was rung to call people to attend church and offer a prayer for the unhappy man's soul, and from that it obtained the name of "the poor sinner's bell."

Kingly Superstitions.

Kingship has been kin to superstition always. James I. of England was superstitious about dates, and there were remarkable coincidences in his life with certain dates of the calendar. The day of the month on which he was born was strangely interwoven with the days of birth and marriage of his wife and some of his children and their wives. But James was an old fool who made love to young Buckingham, who laughed in his face and robbed him of his jewels.

Napoleon was superstitious about the way he put on his stockings. Frederick the Great and the great Peter of Russia were superstitious about dozens of things. Marlborough, both as Jack Churchill and the duke, was superstitious as well as a thief and a traitor. Nearly all the Stuarts were superstitious and double dealers in religion. Henry of Navarre was superstitious, but that never kept him from a thousand infidelities. All the children of Catherine of Medici were scared to death by their superstitions, but they could lie, cheat and murder just as well. If Cromwell was a victim of superstition, he kept it to himself.

The Champion Thin Man.

A knot of men was gathered in the smoking room at the club the other evening. All ordinary topics had been exhausted, and they finally entered upon a contest to see who could tell the most remarkable story about the fat men or the lean men they had seen. A veritable Ananias was awarded first prize without a dissenting voice when he asserted that he had met in his travels a man so thin that he could "go through a flute without striking a note."

PATENTS

PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "Inventor's Help" and "How you are swindled." Send us a rough sketch or model of your invention or improvement and we will tell you

specialists on the Case.—In the
run of medical practice a greater
than this have treated cases of
dyspepsia and have failed to cure—
Von Staß's Pineapple Tablets (60
¢ at 35 cents cost) have made the
vital relief in one day. These little
tablets have proven their real merit
A. W. Grange & Bro.—72

STRATHCONA.
Cox the assessor for Camden
through this section of the
the. Mr. Cox is in very poor

fine weather is drying the
finely. If this weather continues
will soon be sowing.
Dowdell has closed the Lenten
here. He holds them at Kings-
is week.
as resolved at the last meeting
"Ladies' Mock Parliament" that
better for Strathconians to walk
ide.
James Keho lost a valuable cow
peck.
S. Morgan had a bee drawing
recently. He got his wood
all in before the sleighing

J. Granger Agent for Cavers
nurserymen, Galt, Ont. Fruit
his firm always does well here.
Elton Hartman was the guest of
William Lasher, last week.
E. J. Lort has returned home
stay of five weeks in Kingston
Hospital, where she underwent
critical operation, performed
Garrett, of that city. Her
entertained small hopes of her
ing the ordeal. That she has
gaining health and strength is
ly due to the skilful surgeon,
rformed the operation.

world is called the ita and is very
abundant on the banks of the Amazon,
Rio Negro and Orinoco rivers. In the
delta of the latter it occupies swampy
tracts, which are at times completely
inundated and present the appearance
of forests rising out of the water. The
swamps are inhabited by a tribe of In-
dians called Guaranés, who subsist al-
most entirely upon the produce of the
tree. During the annual floods they
suspend their houses from tops of the
tall stems of the palms. The outer skin
of the young leaves is made into cords
for hammocks, and the soft inner bark
yields a nutritious farinaceous sub-
stance.

There's a Story in Morning Tiredness
Astoria of poor blood, weakened nerves, of a
starved brain. Plenty of food, mind you, but
perhaps poorly prepared and too poorly digested
to maintain a vigorous body. Ferrozone quick-
ly makes blood gives strength to the nerves,
cures the fagged feeling that prevent vigorous
thought and action. Use Ferrozone, it makes
blood, and good blood feeds the nerves. Strong
and vigorous nerves are just another name for
good health. If you seek health and a relief
from the tired morning feeling, use Ferrozone.
Sold only by A. W. Grange & Bro.

ing men are hidden and innumerable in-
firmments of cruelty, to be avoided at
all hazards or at least forgotten with
a shudder and a prayer.

Different Methods.
"Whatever became of Lamb?"
"Oh, he played the markets and went
broke."
"And Wolff, what became of him?"
"Oh, he worked the markets and got
rich"—Puck.

None Too Liberal.
"Mr. Linger spends a great deal of
time with you, Molly," said Mr. Kit-
tish to Miss Frocks.
"Yes, but that's all he does spend."

No man can be brave who considers
pain the greatest evil of life or im-
perate who regards pleasure as the
highest good.

By the time we get what we want in
life we want something else and a
dead end. Saturday Evening Post.

his travels a man so thin that he could
"go through a flute without striking a
note."

PATENTS
PROMPTLY SECURED
Write for our interesting books "Invent-
or's Help" and "How you are swindled."
Send us a rough sketch or model of your in-
vention or improvement and we will tell you
free our opinion as to whether it is probably
patentable. Rejected applications have often
been successfully prosecuted by us. We
conduct fully equipped offices in Montreal
and Washington; this qualifies us to promp-
tly dispatch work and quickly secure Patents
as broad as the invention. Highest references
furnished.
Patents procured through Marion & Marion
receive special notice without charge in
over 100 newspapers distributed throughout
the Dominion.
Specialty:—Patent business of Manufac-
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FREE **A GRAND OPPORTUNITY**
BICYCLES, WATCHES **Free**
LADY'S OR GENT'S STYLE
AN HONEST ADVERTISEMENT. Any one can easily earn one of these handsome, latest
model, high grade Bicycles, a handsome Gold-plated Watch, Chain and Chain, Ladies
or Gent's style, and 8 pieces of the Silver-plated ware. We are giving away thousands of these
to advertise our house and goods, and every honest person who sells only 20 packages of our
Pea Seeds (these are the seeds known as the Jacob Asters, just celebrated for their quick growing, beautiful coloring, and fine
flowering qualities) will receive our generous offer of this elegant high grade Bicycle with a handsome Gold-plated Watch
Chain and Chain, 6 double Silver-plated Tea Spoons, 1 Silver-plated Butter Knife and 10 or 12 shell, which we give absolutely free for selling
the 20 packages of seed for us. **We don't ask a cent, and mean just what we say.** Send your name and address plainly written
and we will send you the 20 large packages of seeds. Sell them at 10¢ a package. They are easy to sell. When sold send us the money, \$2.00, and we guarantee
you comply with the offer, we send to every one taking advantage of this advertisement this high grade Bicycle and presents will be given absolutely free.
We want to say plain to you that these Bicycles are not Toy Wheels, but 22 and 24 inch wheels, in Blue, Black and Maroon colors, with all the latest
attachments and fully guaranteed.
This is an honest offer, made by an established house, to introduce their goods and name quickly and is a splendid opportunity to secure these handsome
presents free. Every Bicycle sent out carefully tested and packed.
Samples of Testimonials:—
To THE SOVEREIGN SEED HOUSE
Dear Friends,—I received your grand presents and they are just beautiful. I have
secured you another Agent who wants to get your Bicycle.
NELSON WHITE, Ottawa, Ont.
Address plainly, **The Sovereign Seed House, Dept. 401, Toronto, Ont.**
To THE SOVEREIGN SEED HOUSE
Dear Sirs,—I received all your presents and am delighted with them. They are all
beautiful. I will continue to work for you as I find you do as you agree.
NELLIE MCQUAIN, Peterboro, Ont.

Schedule of Summary Convictions

Returned to the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Lennox and Addington for the Quarter ending the 11th day of March, 1902.

OF PROSECUTOR	NAME OF THE DEFENDANT	NATURE OF THE CHARGE	DATE OF CONVICTION.	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE	AMOUNT OF PENALTY	TIME WHEN P'D TO WHOM PAID IF NOT P'D WHY NOT OR TO BE P'D TO OVER BY SAID AND GEN. OBSERVATIONS, IF ANY.
el J. Whalen...	Allen G. Davey.....	Trespass.....	Feb. 4, '02	C. E. Clancy...	\$ 2.00	Forthwith .. Coun. treas.
do	do	Assault	do	do	5.00	do .. do
Rose.....	Robert Bennett.....	Infraction Liquor License Act	Dec. 13, '01	James Daly...	20.00	do .. Inspector..
o	do	Infraction Liquor License Act	do	do	10.00	do .. do
as Connor.....	David Williamson.....	Nuisance	Dec. 24, '01	do	25.00	June 16, '02
m Rankin.....	John Clark.....	Stealing	Dec. 27, '01	do		Central prison one year....
do	Frederick Clark.....	Stealing	do	do		Central prison six months...
Rose	Thos. Milo	Infraction Liquor License Act	Jan. 22, '02	do	25.00	Forthwith .. Inspector..
m Rankin.....	Alfred Montenay.....	Stealing	March 5, '02	do		Reformatory for boys for one year
Boulanger.....	Peter Boulanger.....	Seduction of Eugenie Gonyea, a young girl under 14 years of age, his stepgrand-child.....		James M. Dafee.....		Committed for trial
Smith.....	M. A. Williams	Selling Liquor during prohibited hours...	March 8, '02	J. Aylsworth ..	20.00	Forthwith

I hereby certify that the above is a true schedule of all Summary convictions returned to me for the Quarter ending March 11th, 1902.
H. M. DEROCHE, Clerk of the Peace, County of Lennox and Addington.
at Napanee, this 11th day of March, A. D., 1902.

CONFUSION OF CASTE.

Or
Gentility
Vs.
Nobility of Soul.

CHAPTER VI.

"Well, yes—go to Brighton," Mr. Gibson said to his patient. "I have told you before that you couldn't do better."

And so it was settled that in four or five days Mr. Trelawney should go.

"I could start sooner than that if you liked," he had said, when this time was proposed, but the other answered indifferently that the beginning of the week would be soon enough; so it remained settled thus.

It was Letty's aunt who told her he was going away; he told her nothing. He would speak to her always if he met her anywhere about the house, and always kindly; but sometimes he would only bid her a brief "Good morning;" at the most he would never talk more than a minute to her; and many little offices that she had done for him of late he did now for himself, or let them remain undone; the sad hours passed, and the sad days passed, and he never asked for her, nor sought her, nor kept her if she came.

"What have I done?" she began to think piteously, after two or three days had gone. Had she done something to tire him, or to make him angry with her? She began to go about with a wistful sorrowful face that (though she did not know it) went to the hearts of the other two who watched her.

"You'd best not notice her, sir; you can't do anything for her," Mrs. Markham would say to Mr. Trelawney beseechingly. She could not speak to him of what it was that made the girl suffer so, and yet, with a sense of misery that was indescribable, she feared that he knew it. He knew how her child loved him, and he was only her master, who could give nothing back to her.

It had been settled that he should go away early in the week—on the Tuesday morning. On Monday afternoon Mrs. Markham was busy packing his portmanteau; then some carpet bag was found to be wanting, and in the evening she said that she would go to the village and get it.

"You may as well come with me too, Letty," she said, but at this Letty looked up wistfully from some sewing that was in her hand, and in a nervous kind of way asked that she might stay at home; and as she spoke she looked so tired that Mrs. Markham said no more, but left her, and took her walk to the village alone. For, except to show her neighbors that Letty was safe under her own wing, she did not in reality care about having the girl with her, because Letty's sad face, she feared, only made people talk; and as for leaving her at home, even though Mr. Trelawney was there too, she might do that safely enough, she knew now. So she went away to do her work, not dreaming that any harm could happen in her absence.

But an eager plan had been forming itself for days in poor Letty's disturbed mind. Before Mr. Trelawney went away she must surely try to speak to him once, she had said to herself; she must have offended him (though she could not tell how she had offended him); and it seemed to her that she must ask him what she had done before he went, or she should break her heart. Since the scheme had come into her mind no opportunity had arisen for putting it into execution; but now

"Yes, sir."

The meek, dejected, sad assent made it hard for him to go on speaking.

"Well, but I am so much stronger now, that you see I don't need any longer to take up your time. It was very nice to have you to read to me, and to run on my messages, but of course all that belongs to a time that is passing away now. I am sure you understand it, Letty. It is not because I am vexed with you that I ask less from you—never think that for a moment. I am as grateful to you as ever. I have just as much regard for you as ever. You must not think—"

He was going on, adding sentence to sentence laboriously; trying—and feeling that he was trying vainly—to say something to reassure her, when all at once the sad eyes overflowed, and without a sob or a word the silent tears rolled down her cheeks.

At that sight—for it struck him like a blow—his speech suddenly ceased; there were two or three moments' painful silence, and then in a different tone—

"Letty, you must not cry," he said, hurriedly. "I cannot bear to see you cry. You are vexing yourself about a thing that ought not to vex you. If I have had you less with me, do you think that has not made me sorry too? Do you suppose I have not missed you? There—dry your eyes. You must not go on doing this. I cannot have you do it."

From very pity for her he spoke almost harshly; he rose from his seat, and in his embarrassment put his hand upon her arm, almost as if (or at least so, in her timid sorrow, she interpreted it) he meant to push her from him; and she yielded to the touch, poor thing, and for a moment turned her face to the door, as though she would go away, and then suddenly the flood-gates of her heart burst, and she broke out sobbing like a child.

For more than a minute she stood with her hands covering her face, crying unrestrainedly, in her helpless sorrow and weakness—all the misery that she had tried to hide from him through these weary days laying itself bare before him at last, with a pitiful, wild abandonment. She cried as a girl cries who feels, in her first sorrow, as if the world had ended for her and her heart had broken.

He said her name once in a distressed and agitated voice, and then stood silent. Each sob she gave was like a knife piercing him. He stood still, doing nothing to give her comfort—not knowing what he could dare to do.

When that minute of wild weeping had passed, in her humiliation and wretchedness she would have gone away, and perhaps it would have been well if he had let her go—only how could he be hard enough to do it? As she made a movement towards the door, he put out his hand and touched her a second time.

"Letty, you must not leave me like this—you must not go thinking we are not friends," he said. "We may not see one another again for a good while; but, my child, I shall never forget you. Wherever I go I shall miss you—believe that! I shall always think of you. I shall always be grateful for your affection." He had taken her hand now, and the little white fingers were closed tight

know how to believe it," she said softly, once. In her humility, under the burden of her meek and passionate love, she sat beside him with her head drooped down, listening to his voice as she might have listened to some divine music. She scarcely, on her side, spoke a word to him; she was too overwhelmed by the weight of the incredible happiness that had come to her; yearning to give some sign of how she loved him, she could only bend her face down over his hands and kiss them.

He kept her with him for perhaps a quarter of an hour; then all he could think of saying to her seemed to have been said, and he kissed the soft young cheek again, and let her leave him.

He sat alone in his study for half an hour after she had gone away. Perhaps he scarcely repented yet of what he had done, for in a way she was surely dear to him; but, as he thought of the life he had imposed upon himself, his heart sank. In the dusk, after a good while had passed, he heard the click of the latch at the garden door, and looking out saw Mrs. Markham coming back to the house. He rose up then, and going to the garden called her.

"I want to speak to you; come here," he said; and when she followed him indoors, and into his study, he shut the door of the room, and "Mrs. Markham," he said, quietly, "we may make new plans for ourselves now, for I have asked Letty to marry me."

(To Be Continued.)

BETTER INFORMED.

"Now I rather pride myself on my ability to read character," said the man who was given to buying detective tales, "and yet why should I? It is really a very simple thing—requires nothing but close observation. For instance, it is very easy to tell a man's occupation. His facial expression, his actions, even his dress are stamped by his daily work. You see that man sitting opposite us? Well, I am just as sure as though he had told me that he is a barber."

"You are mistaken," replied his friend. "That man is a butcher."

"Impossible," exclaimed the amateur detective. "You never saw a butcher with slim, white hands like his."

"Perhaps not," admitted the other, "but he is a butcher just the same."

"How do you know he is?"

"How do I know? Why the scoundrel shaved me once."

JUST THE SAME.

They were old friends, and had been sweethearts in their younger days. There was silver in her hair and snow in his, and they sat and talked of old times when they were young. They did not speak of dates. It was simply "when we were young." Their first meeting, their first quarrel, the last kiss, their last quarrel were all gone over. Perhaps they both warmed a little over the recollections.

At last he said:—
"Aye, Jennie, an' I haena loved anybody since you. I hae never forgotten you!"

"John," she said sweetly, and with a little moistening of the eyes, "you're just as big a story-teller as ever, an' I believe ye jist the same!"

PINNING HIM DOWN.

"Of course," he said, in an off-hand way, "it goes without saying that a beautiful girl like you must have had many offers of marriage."

She blushed prettily, and her eyes seemed to say, "Of course," but she did not answer otherwise.

"And, of course," he went on, "I wouldn't think of asking who any of the men were, or anything about

ON THE FARM.

THE COW THAT PAYS BES

The question as to which is most profitable cow is one that is not decided in any arbitrary manner. There are so many circumstances and contingencies to be entered into consideration, that, after is said and written on the subject each man must decide the question largely on his own judgment. will find it necessary to consider nature of his farm; the suitability of his buildings and implements; cost of hired help; such is required the proximity of a good market for his finished products, and many other details. The comparative advantages of beef-growing and dairying would probably be the first I considered by a farmer who was about to make start in cattle-raising. Men who have had long experience in either of these lines are likely to change to the other involving, as it does, changes in farm routine, in variety and management of crops, in buildings and equipments, without a good deliberation. That beef production can be carried on with a smaller penditure for labor and utensils perhaps true, and it certainly not require the constant attention to business that dairying entails.

Next comes the question of breed. It will, I think, be generally conceded by fair-minded men that the no "best" breed. Everything depends on circumstances. A breed that proves highly satisfactory in one district, may be found entirely unsuited to

DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENT

Only four breeds of beef cattle, —Shorthorns, Herefords, Galloways and Aberdeen-Angus, have attained popularity in Canada, and only first mentioned can be said to generally distributed. The other three equal the Shorthorns for production and even surpass them under certain conditions, but their superior milking qualities of Shorthorns and particularly of Galloways, have given them an equal popularity among our farmers. Where feed is plentiful, and country not too high or barren, they are likely to prove satisfactory beefers, and in addition they produce a fair amount of milk, ease with which good bulls of breed can be procured for various purposes, is also an argument in favor. Breeders of the other three are comparatively few, and the opportunity for choice is small. In colder parts of Canada, and on bare pastures of the mountain districts, the Galloways and Highlanders, should prove serviceable on account of their hardiness and activity.

Among the dairy breeds, the shires, Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys and French Canadians are held in considerable esteem. The latter have been almost unknown outside the province of Quebec the last year or two but they are now attracting considerable attention. Under adverse circumstances such as scanty pastures, lack of proper winter feed and care, &c., will probably yield a greater percentage of profit than those breeds which have for generations been accustomed to good food and The Guernseys, although I thought of in the U. S., have gained sufficient foothold in Canada to enable our farmers to

her work, not dreaming that any harm could happen in her absence.

But an eager plan had been forming itself for days in poor Letty's disturbed mind. Before Mr. Trelawney went away she must surely try to speak to him once, she had said to herself; she must have offended him (though she could not tell how she had offended him); and it seemed to her that she must ask him what she had done before he went, or she should break her heart. Since the scheme had come into her mind no opportunity had arisen for putting it into execution; but now her aunt would be absent for an hour, and Mr. Trelawney was in his study, and she knew that, if she could gather courage enough to go to him, she might ask him the question that she longed so intensely to ask.

But she must go to him at once, or she should not be able to go to him at all; she knew that too, as for ten minutes after her aunt had gone away she sat with her sick heart beating fast, and her courage dying out of her. More than once she had almost said to herself that she could not do it, before at last, with a passionate despairing feeling that her one chance was passing from her, she summoned all her strength, and rose, and went to the study door.

She knew that Mr. Trelawney was in that room. She knocked, and he told her to come in, and then she turned the handle of the door and entered.

He was sitting at his desk, and he looked up. For a moment or two he did not speak. Then suddenly, "Why Letty, what is the matter?—are you ill?" he exclaimed quickly, as he saw her white face.

She said, "No, sir," almost in a whisper. She had closed the door behind her, and she came timidly forward till she stood near to his writing table. "I—I only wanted to speak to you, sir, for two or three minutes," she said.

"Wait a moment, then, and I shall be ready for you," he answered. His heart had smote him at the sight of her. He began to gather some papers together that were on his desk. "Sit down, Letty," he said. He made a feint of occupying himself for a few seconds to give her time to recover herself (perhaps to give himself breathing time too, that he might think, or try to think, what he should say to her); then he closed his desk, and, turning to her (she had not sat down), "Well, Letty, what is it?" he quietly asked.

She was standing with one hand leaning on his table, looking at him with wide, childish, pathetic eyes, whose wistful pleading even before she spoke cut him to the heart. When he put his question to her she tried to answer it at once, but she made two efforts before her voice came.

"I only wanted to ask you, sir—I don't know what I've done," she said at last, faltering, "but—I'm afraid I've made you angry?"

"Made me angry?" he exclaimed quickly. He would not let her see how her question pained him. He almost tried to laugh. "Why, child, how could you do that?" he said.

"I don't know, sir."

"Well, but what has put it into your head? I have never been angry with you in my life."

"I—I thought you must be sir."

"You are entirely mistaken. You were never more mistaken about anything. You must not let yourself be run away with by such fancies."

"But it's all—so—different."

"Do you mean that I have been seeing less of you?—that I have been letting you do less for me since I have been better? Of course, if that is what you have been thinking of, it is true."

away, and perhaps it would have been well if he had let her go—only how could he be hard enough to do it? As she made a movement towards the door, he put out his hand and touched her a second time.

"Letty, you must not leave me like this—you must not go thinking we are not friends," he said. "We may not see one another again for a good while; but, my child, I shall never forget you. Wherever I go I shall miss you—believe that! I shall always think of you. I shall always be grateful for your affection." He had taken her hand now, and the little lifeless fingers were closed tight in his.

"I cannot bear to go thinking that I leave you unhappy," he said, after another silence. "You ought not to be unhappy. Letty, you must tell me that you will try not to be. I know it is hard to part—it is hard to me as well as to you. Do you think I should not like best to stay here, and let us go on as we have been doing during these last months? But, my child, it cannot be."

He held her hand still; he put his other hand upon her shoulder. "Letty, it cannot be," he said again; and then all at once he felt her quivering and sobbing, and with a quick irresistible pity (almost while the words in which he was telling her that they must part were on his lips) he drew her to him. "My poor child—my poor child," he said, half aloud, and the next moment the sad face was on his breast.

He held her close to him, and kissed her; he caressed and soothed her till her tears ceased. Perhaps even while he was caressing her he knew with a heavy heart at how great a price he had bought the momentary pleasure of comforting her, and half wished the act undone; but though he might almost wish it undone, he could not undo it then.

He said to her quietly, after a few minutes.

"Well, Letty, we shall not have to part now, you see;" and when, scarcely daring to think that she understood him, and yet with such absolute faith believing in him and trusting him, she ventured to look the question that she could not ask—"If we want to be together we shall have to marry one another. You see that now—do you not?" he said. And then—"I had thought of this before, Letty. That was why I had resolved to go away—because I had thought it was best perhaps—that we should not marry; but now, if you care for me enough to stay with me, you must be my wife, you know."

"Oh, sir!" she said breathlessly. "Oh, you cannot mean that!" she said again, next moment, almost in a whisper.

The prospect that he opened to her was (to her poor eyes) so dazzling that she could not receive it. "You cannot mean it," she repeated, and yet, even while she spoke, with a wild timid tenderness, as if her own words frightened her lest they should be true, she clung to him.

"Do you think I could do anything but mean it?" he asked. "Most certainly I mean it, if it will make you happy. You must tell me if it will do that? Will it, my poor child?"

He made her lift her face to him, and looked into her eyes. After that look he did not ask her again to answer him. With a feeling of curious sadness—a feeling that was half tenderness, and yet, even at that moment, half an almost bitter regret—he read all that her eyes said.

He was very kind and gentle to her. He made her sit down beside him, and talked to her for a little while, soothing her, and saying again those sweetest of all words to her ears—that they should not part.

The poor little lips had begun to curve into faint tremulous smiles before he let her leave him. "I don't

"John," she said sweetly, and with a little moistening of the eyes, "you're just as big a story-teller as ever, an' I believe ye jist the same!"

PINNING HIM DOWN.

"Of course," he said, in an off-hand way, "it goes without saying that a beautiful girl like you must have had many offers of marriage."

She blushed prettily, and her eyes seemed to say, "Of course," but she did not answer otherwise.

"And, of course," he went on, "I wouldn't think of asking who any of the men were or anything about them, but I am interested in knowing how they do it."

Then she roused herself.

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

Each man his own fortune in his own hands.—Goethe.

It is wonderful how near conceit is to insanity.—Jerrold.

National enthusiasm is the great nursery of genius.—Tuckerman.

He that may hinder mischief, yet permits it, is an accessory.—E. A. Freeman.

Fixed to no spot is happiness; 'tis nowhere to be found, or everywhere.—Pope.

He that thinks he can afford to be negligent is not far from being poor.—Johnson.

Refretfulness of temper will generally characterize those who are negligent of order.—Blair.

The first duty of life is to be calm; for the calm mind seeks the truth as the river seeks the sea.—Lawrence.

If you resolve to do right you will soon do wisely; but resolve only to do wisely and you will never do right.—Ruskin.

There is no policy like politeness; and a good manner is the best thing in the world to get a good name or to supply the want of it.—Bulwer.

PEOPLE WHO GET BALD.

An English statistician has recently been engaged in an original task—that of studying the influence of music on the hair. The investigator establishes, in the first place, that the proportion of bald persons is 11 per cent. for the liberal professions in general, with the exception of physicians, who appear to hold the record for baldness—which is 30 per cent. Musical composers do not form an exception to the rule, and baldness is as frequent among them as in the other professions, and their long hair must be attributed to some other cause.

A TRAINED MONKEY.

One of the astronomers, Mr. J. J. Atkinson, who visited Sumatra to observe the total solar eclipse last year made the acquaintance of an old Malay, living on a little island near the Sumatran coast, who owned a large monkey, which he had trained to work for him in gathering coconuts. The monkey's business was to climb the gigantic coconut palms, and throw down the nuts, "which he did," says Mr. Atkinson, "in the most artistic manner, by screwing the nuts off with his powerful arms, while he hung by his legs 70 feet to 100 feet from the ground."

CROWDED STATIONS.

The London County Council street railway experts have drawn up an interesting table setting forth the number of passengers using per year some of the most important termini in the world. Here it is: Grand Central, New York, 14,000,000; North Union, Boston, 23,108,000; South Union, Boston, 21,000,000; Broad street, London, 27,000,000; Part St. subway, Boston, 27,000,000; Waterloo, London, 28,650,000; St. Lazare, Paris, 42,062,000; Liverpool street, Liverpool, 44,877,000.

held in considerable esteem. latter have been almost un- outside the province of Quebe the last year or two but the now attracting considerable tion. Under adverse circums such as scanty pastures, lack per winter feed and care, &c. will probably yield a great centage of profit than those which have for generations be customed to good food and The Guernseys, although thought of in the U.S., have gained sufficient foothold in ada to enable our farmers to their suitability for this co Both they, and their close rel the Jerseys, are especially a for the production of fancy bu cream for a high-priced city and the majority of Canadian of these two breeds, are, I used for this purpose. The

AYRSHIRES AND HOLST seem to be gaining in pop among the general dairy farms support the cheese factorie creameries, and with the Shorthorns, are likely to divi greater part of the dairy fel tween them. The Holsteins a ly to do better on the level with flush pastures and ple winter food, while Ayrshires; I think, find more favor on or hilly lands, because of their activity.

But, while certain well defr ferences may characterize th ous breeds, yet it may be v remember that there is much difference between individual a of the same breed than betw ferent breeds. A good co good cow no matter what her may be. Therefore let each n lect the breed that he consider suited to his conditions, an to it. Let him buy, or bree the best available bulls o breed, and continue to grade herd to a higher degree of ex year by year. The practice fo by some farmers of using bul of one breed and then of ano fatal to all plans of building handsome and uniform a ble herd of grade cows, and just what most farmers requi average man does not nee bred females; in fact will do with good grades. The bree pure bred stock are, like the born, not made. He must in love for animals and an apti handling them, otherwise his ment will prove unprofitable. his efforts a disappointment.

P. W. Hodson.
Live Stock Commis

BORERS IN ORCHARD

Years of study of the habits borer and contention with t sidious pest has caused me to an efficacious remedy, writes J. J. Patton. To cut the bor leaves an ideal wound and pl another deposit of eggs the fol season. This must also be dug out. If repeated abou times it generally kills the tre exposed bark on the trunk o of a tree caused by a leanin crook or bend of a limb, wh sun's heat is sufficient to par the sap and hatch the eggs beetle depositing it, is liable attacked. Once through th the worm devours the part wood just underneath the b far as the sun's heat has rend palatable, and finally, late season, cuts its way deep i wood, where it remains un next spring, unless dug out sharp instrument, a slow and job.

For a number of years I looked over my trees, and w I find a borer has entered, I

IN THE FARM.

COW THAT PAYS BEST.

question as to which is the profitable cow is one that can be decided in any arbitrary manner. There are so many circumstances and contingencies to be taken into consideration, that, after all and written on the subject, one must decide the question on his own judgment. He did it necessary to consider the value of his farm; the suitability of the land and implements; the hired help; such is required; the proximity of a good market for the products, and many other things. The comparative advantage of beef-growing and dairying

probably be the first point considered by a farmer who was just to make start in cattle-raising. Either of these lines are not a change to the other line, as it does, changes in outline, in variety and management of crops, in buildings and fences, without a good deal of attention. That beef production carried on with a smaller expenditure for labor and utensils is true, and it certainly does require the constant attention that dairying entails.

comes the question of breed. I think, be generally conceded, fair-minded men that there is no "st" breed. Everything depends on circumstances. A breed proves highly satisfactory in one district, may be found entirely different in another.

DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENTS.

Our breeds of beef cattle, viz: Shorthorns, Herefords, Galloways, Aberdeen-Angus, have attained to a high position in Canada, and only the mentioned can be said to be fairly distributed. The others are not so. The Shorthorns for beef and even surpass them in certain conditions, but the milking qualities of the others and particularly of the Galloways

have given them an undoubted popularity among our farmers. There feed is plentiful, and the climate is not too high or broken, and is likely to prove satisfactory, and in addition they will give a fair amount of milk. The fact which good bulls of this breed can be procured for grading purposes, is also an argument in its favor.

Breeders of the other sorts are comparatively few, and the opportunity for choice is small, when sires to select a bull. In the parts of Canada, and on the mountainous slopes of the Galloways and West Galloways, should prove serviceable point of their hardiness and

ing the dairy breeds, the Ayrshires, Jerseys, & Guernseys, French Canadians are all of considerable esteem. The have been almost unknown in the province of Quebec until a year or two but they are attracting considerable attention. Under adverse circumstances, scanty pastures, lack of proper feed and care, &c., they probably yield a greater percentage of profit than those breeds have for generations been accustomed to good food and care. Guernseys, although highly valued in the U. S., have never had a sufficient foothold in Canada to enable our farmers to judge

with a batch of stiff clay, secure it in place with a piece of burlap and strings (never use wire) and let it remain a year or two, and the borer and the wound it made will disappear. The coating of clay and cloth keeps off the hot sun, induces a good flow of sap, which the borer cannot stand, and it either dies or is driven out. While the nippers or mandibles of the worm are sharp enough to cut partly dried wood, which it eats, they are not adapted to cutting dry clay, and when it starts out of the tree to enter the ground to form a chrysalis preparatory to becoming a perfect beetle, it strikes the covering of clay and dies. It matters but little, however, what becomes of it, as the covering of clay makes its entry into the tree impossible. A bucketful of clay and a handful of burlap and strings in the hands of a man who knows where to look for the pest, will destroy more borers in a day than he can do by any other method in a month.

WHY I DIP MY HOGS.

Ten years ago I consulted a gentleman in reference to the mode and plan of dipping hogs, or rather he consulted me by advocating the plan which I afterward adopted, and one that I pondered in my mind for years, believing it to be the common sense, practical and only certain way of preventing what is generally known as hog cholera, says Mr. E. E. Axline. By observation, investigation, research and experience, I learned how to develop a certain type of hog, and while I believe after long years of breeding, the Poland-China hog superior in some respects to any of his rivals yet I am frank to admit that all the strains of thoroughbreds have their good points.

My tank for dipping is about ten feet long and I believe 4 feet deep; and it is larger at the top than at the bottom. I have it set into the ground in a box. My chute is about 20 feet long, the last 4 or 6 feet slopes to the end of the tank, where the hog enters at an angle of about 25 degrees, so whenever the front hogs pass on incline, the rear hogs crowd them forward, and they slide into the tank, going entirely under the solution, passing out on a cleated board at the other end of the tank. With this plan and apparatus I can dip 200 to 300 hogs in an hour. After the drove is dipped, I cover up the solution to prevent dirt, rain or snow from getting into it, and this solution lasts indefinitely, or as long as an ounce remains. I add the necessary amount of liquid and water whenever I want to dip, keeping the tank a little over half full of the dip, and I dip as often as I think it necessary to keep my herd in perfect condition. Whenever I bring my hogs on the farm I always dip them twice and feed the remedy before I turn them in lots with my other hogs.

TOWNS UNDER ONE ROOF.

Some of Them Shelter Thousands of People.

The record population for any one building in London, outside hotels, is 297. This may seem a fair number to be sheltered under one roof, but there are plenty of other cities which can beat it easily. Bombay, for instance, has one tall tenement with 691 inhabitants, and another with 663. In a single room in the former house 54 people were counted at the recent census.

But, startling as are these figures, they are small beside the capacity of other of the world's greatest buildings. The palace of King Mindon, in Upper Burma, is a mile and a quar-

HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS

SERIOUS OBJECTIONS TO THE MOBILE COLUMNS.

London Times' Correspondent Criticizes Systems Employed in South Africa.

The specific criticisms made on the systems of mobile columns and blockhouses, says a special correspondent of the London Times, are: A British mobile column requires transport, and transport requires infantry to guard it. This at once reduces the mobility of a mobile column to the mobility of infantry. Only when there is an energetic, daring commander, who will utilize his mounted men away from the transport, is there much capturing of Boers. Further, a mobile column has guns. When a party of the enemy is located by the advance scouts a halt is made. The general comes up and surveys the situation. He orders up the guns. A battle array is formed against possibly thirty Boers, a bombardment of the boundless veldt ensues, the Boers vanish, and the column resumes its march. When a mobile column is following a body of the enemy the scouts may see from the spoor that the Boers have left the road. A Boer commando leaving a road leaves in ones and twos. Information is sent back to the general, and he asks how many have left and how many have followed along the road. This is a difficult question to answer. Finding that there is some doubt for a time he goes on. The scouts report that all the Boers have left the road and gone to the west. By this time it is four o'clock. The columns must get to its camping ground, where there is water. The general decides to leave the Boers and goes on.

BOERS RIDE LEISURELY AWAY.

Next day he halts at the camping ground and sends back two squadrons to locate the enemy. These go back to the spoor and follow it for some hours and again locate the commando far to the west and come back to report. The general decides that as he has to be at the town ahead by a fixed date he will march on along the road and leave these Boers alone. The main object of a mobile column is to get from one place to another in regulation time. With most commanders, especially of general's rank, subordinate officers must on no account attack without orders. The column must move with a regulated width of front. We betide the squadron leader who lets his flankers go too far afield. If he finds the enemy he must not gallop the position and capture him. He must retire or halt and report to the general. The Boer in the meantime, after firing a few sniping shots, rides leisurely away smoking his pipe in peace. In this way columns have trekked and trekked through a district and back again a hundred times, with the Boers amused and practically unharmed spectators. The mobile column is expected to bring fame to its leader. This until recently was only looked for in pitched battle with commandos which always declined to fight. The mobile column is responsible for the watering down of the army's effectiveness by the distribution of the men specially trained and specially adapted for the veldt fighting among a host of men who are not equipped for the work. The magnificent army of irregulars and the thoroughly efficient mounted infantry corps of the regular army are frittered away among the infantry.

"COMMANDING" HINDRANCES.

The best corps are selected to strengthen the weaker columns, the result being that their capacity for

NO CHANGE IN POLICY

KING EDWARD MAKES PLAIN BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

Deplores Conditions in South Africa, But Says They Are Necessary.

The ancient proverbial query, "Can the leopard change his spots?" applies to the present political situation. The question arises from the various rumors affecting the policy of the King in South Africa, and the continuation in power of the Tory Ministry, says a recent London letter.

It is only those for whom the wish is father to the thought who affect to see signs of a change. Though the Cecil family, who are now in the saddle, may be dismounted, their successors in office will still be imperialists and advocates of the crushing out policy against the Boers.

NO BACKWARD STEP.

Whether the next premier be the Duke of Devonshire or Earl Rosebery, Balfour or Chamberlain, no backward step is considered probable. The States once controlled by Kruger and Steyn are now parts of the British empire, and the dictum "to have and to hold" must continue to be the policy of British Ministers, if, with popular feeling unchanged, they expect to remain in office.

It is evident that the people, parliament and the colonies stand together on this issue, and the indications are that should a general election be called to-morrow imperialism and all that it means—war, bloodshed and ruinous expenditures—would receive popular approval.

WOLSELEY STORY SCOUTED.

In ministerial circles sneering expressions are made to answer the reports that Field Marshal Wolseley goes to the Cape as the King's envoy, to look over the field and report on peace measures. King Edward is hardly the man to employ on such a mission what the cabinet clientelo calls a discredited soldier.

Much as Edward desires to have the empire at peace at the time of his coronation, he hesitates to flout his ministers by intrusting to the former commander-in-chief any mission that carries with it a reflection on the Salisbury Government. The situation is too delicate for active or exasperating endeavor, and Edward will hardly invite a conflict of policy with his official advisers.

PERIL IN OTHER QUARTERS.

Moreover, the conditions abroad are lowering and inflammable. China, Turkey, the Balkans, Afghanistan and Persia demand unremitting diplomatic attention, and the king is wise enough to discern that political strife at home is perilous while the powers, though openly declaring cordiality of feeling, are still menacingly alert in watching for any happening that might embroil the empire.

Recurring to Wolseley's trip, it can be said that unless King Edward has had a remarkable change of heart within the last few weeks, he, too, firmly stands against concession to the Boers. Recently the Free Masons of Switzerland, through the Alpine Lodge at Zurich, petitioned the British ruler in a fraternal message to the London lodge for abolition of the concentration camps and for better treatment of the Boers. The letter went to the English Grand Lodge, of which the Duke of Connaught is now Master, and the Duke held a conference with the King on the subject.

ROYAL REPLY TO MASONS.

After mature consideration King Edward, whose fraternal title is Patron of British Free Masons, ordered an exhaustive reply to be drawn up.

of Jersey, and the French Canadians are all considerable esteem. The have been almost unknown the province of Quebec until year or two but they are racting considerable attention under adverse circumstances, scanty pastures, lack of proper feed and care, &c., they obably yield a greater per- of profit than those breeds ave for generations been ac- to good food and care. Jerseys, although highly of in the U. S., have never sufficient foothold in Can- enable our farmers to judge itability for this country. ey, and their close relatives, eys, are especially adapted production of fancy butter or a high-priced city trade, majority of Canadian herds e two breeds, are, I think, this purpose. The

SHIRES AND HOLSTEINS
he gaining in popularity he general dairy farmers who the cheese factories and es, and with the dairy rns, are likely to divide the part of the dairy field be- nem. The Holsteins are like- o better on the level lands, ush pastures and plenty of ood, while Ayrshires should, find more favor on rolling lands, because of their great

while certain well defined dif- may characterize the var- eds, yet it may be well to r that there is much greater e between individual animals ame breed than between dif- breeds. A good cow is a w no matter what her breed Therefore let each man se- breed that he considers best to his conditions, and stick Let him buy, or breed to, t available bulls of that nd continue to grade up his a higher degree of excellence year. The practice followed r farmers of using bulls first reed and then of another, is all plans of building up a e and uniform and profit- d of grade cows, and that is t most farmers require. The man does not need pure ales; in fact will do better od grades. The breeders of d stock are, like the poet, t made. He must inherit a animals and an aptitude for them, otherwise his invest- l prove unprofitable, and all t is a disappointment.

F. W. Hodson.
Live Stock Commissioner.

ORCHARDS.

of study of the habits of the nd contention with this in- pst has caused me to adopt cious remedy, writes Mr. W. on. To cut the borer out n ideal wound and place for deposit of eggs the following This must also be cut or If repeated about three generally kills the tree. Any bark on the trunk or limb e caused by a leaning top, r bend of a limb, where the at is sufficient to partly dry and hatch the eggs of the epositing it, is liable to be l. Once through the bark, m devours the partly dried st underneath the bark as he sun's heat has rendered it e, and finally, late in the cuts its way deep into the where it remains until the ring, unless dug out with a strumment, a slow and tedious

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of People.

The record population for any one building in London, outside hotels, is 297. This may seem a fair number to be sheltered under one roof, but there are plenty of other cities which can beat it easily. Bombay, for instance, has one tall tenement with 691 inhabitants, and another with 663. In a single room in the former house 54 people were counted at the recent census.

But, startling as are these figures, they are small beside the capacity of other of the world's greatest buildings. The palace of King Mindon, in Upper Burma, is a mile and a quarter square, and under its roof of scarlet and gold as many as 25,000 human beings have been sheltered.

Some of its rooms are 70 feet high, and supported on rows of enormous teak pillars, elaborately carved. Since the British occupation the palace has been renamed Fort Dufferin, and is the seat of British government. One of the greatest rooms has been turned into an English church, and the population does not now teem as thickly as it once did.

The biggest warehouse in the world is at Liverpool, and has been constructed for housing tobacco, of which the city's imports are constantly increasing. This warehouse is 725 feet long, and 165 feet wide. The ground area is 13,000 square yards, or about 2½ acres, while the various floors aggregate over 25 acres. Ten regiments could sleep under its roof, and, if full of tobacco its contents would be worth about \$70,000,000.

Liverpool's great rival—Manchester—has also something to boast of in the way of

A RECORD BUILDING.

This is the great tram-car shed belonging to the corporation of the city. It has fourteen departments, each with three lines of track, and each track capable of holding six cars. The total capacity of the shed is thus 252 cars. There are also under the same roof guards' and drivers' dining-rooms, mechanics' shops, storerooms, offices, and a house for the yard foreman. The entire structure covers four acres of ground. Not content with this immense shed, the corporation are thinking of building another, even larger, for their stock of cars already approaches 500.

Among England's many vast country houses, few, if any, are larger than that wonderful building known as Egremont's Folly, near Exeter, now in process of being pulled down. It had 250 rooms, and a quarter of a million was spent on its building. But it never was finished, and it is said another \$500,000 would have been necessary to carry out all its details.

The largest private house in the world is the Milmo Palace, near Monterey, in Mexico. It stands in the centre of the 900 square miles which constitute the Milmo estate. The building, which is a faithful copy of an Athenian palace, is 400 by 330 feet, and will have cost, when finished, about \$900,000. As it is built of the white marble of the district, and set on the top of a flat-topped hill, its appearance is as magnificent as its size.

SILVER PRODUCTION.

The silver output of the world for the year 1900 was the largest recorded in history, amounting to 178,769,769 fine ounces, and exceeding that of 1899, by 1,572,513 ounces. The world's coinage for 1900 was \$177,011,902, an increase over the preceding year of \$10,664,980. The world coined less gold in 1900 than in 1899, the figures for 1900 being \$354,936,497, and those for 1899, \$466,110,614.

pitched battle with commandos which always declined to fight. The mobile column is responsible for the watering down of the army's effectiveness by the distribution of the men specially trained and specially adapted for the veldt fighting among a host of men who are not equipped for the work. The magnificent army of irregulars and the thoroughly efficient mounted infantry corps of the regular army are frittered away among the infantry.

"COMMANDING" HINDRANCES.

The best corps are selected to strengthen the weaker columns, the result being that their capacity for work is to a great extent nullified. This is an advantage for the various generals and commanders of columns, but it is wasteful of the fighting resources of Great and Greater Britain and unfair to the mounted troops and their leaders. As a matter of fact, by far the greater part of the actual work of capture is done in the face of "commanding" hindrances by the irregular and regular mounted men and their officers. When the official report comes in it is stated that Col. So-and-so or Gen. So-and-so killed — Boers, wounded —, and captured —. What really happens is that the Scottish Horse, the Canadian Scouts or the Imperial Light Horse, or Kitchener's Fighting Scouts, the Cape Mounted Rifles, or the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 25th Mounted Infantry, or other mounted corps have actually done the work. When a mobile column marches it is watched by the Boers, who are out in ones or twos all over the country. These report to their commandant, who has ample time to decide whether to elude the column altogether or whether, if he sees a chance, to concentrate and attack it. For these reasons the record of many a mobile column is one long uneventful tale of nothing, finished by sudden disaster. So far destructive criticism.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

If you would acquire a profound knowledge of men study women. When a man does wrong it is a poor excuse to say there are others. It sometimes happens that cheap notoriety is dear at half the price. Wise is the prophet who does not allow his predictions to go on record.

A wise man doesn't believe all he hears, but a fool believes more than he hears.

True patriots work for their country's future instead of boasting of its past.

Any man who gets in on the ground floor and stays there has no use for a fire escape.

Two people may be able to live as cheaply as one, but it depends on whether they are married or engaged.

If a man can live alongside a public school for two years without losing his temper, the recording angel ceases to pay any attention to his actions.

USED WITH CARE.

Every business man who buys advertising space does it merely because he wants to make something out of that space. He is satisfied to pay a given price so long as he can make a little more than that price out of the space. He is willing to use energy, brain and cash in order to insure the best results from his investment. There is no doubt but that his use of these features will result to his financial benefit if he is wise in their expenditure. The advertisement that is prepared by a man who is careful not only in the buying of space but also in the using of it will be one which will attract attention and which will gain for the man all he might expect in the way of returns.

too, firmly stands against concession to the Boers. Recently the Free Masons of Switzerland, through the Alpine Lodge at Zurich, petitioned the British ruler in a fraternal message to the London lodge for abolition of the concentration camps and for better treatment of the Boers. The letter went to the English Grand Lodge, of which the Duke of Connaught is now Master, and the Duke held a conference with the King on the subject.

ROYAL REPLY TO MASONS.

After mature consideration King Edward, whose fraternal title is Patron of British Free Masons, ordered an exhaustive reply to be drawn up. This reply received his official sanction, and it carried additional weight from the fact that it was his first public declaration on the South African war.

The letter declared that the British had not violated the laws of war; that the Boers themselves had created the necessity for the concentration camps; that the mortality, while deplorable, was something for which Britain could not be held responsible; that it is the principle and the right in war that an enemy should be deprived of all means of subsistence, and that it was an honor to Great Britain not to have abandoned the Boers to the horrors of famine.

DEFENCE OF THE ARMY.

The letter further deplored the so-called malicious reports affecting Britain that prevailed throughout the continent, justified the war in general and defended the British army from the reproach of cruelty.

While the Swiss Masons were shocked at this royal letter, the missive showed clearly the attitude of King Edward, and if he has changed his mind in regard to making concessions to the fighting burghers it may be set down as a wonderful revulsion in feeling.

NEVER STOP.

It is a great mistake to conclude you can get along without advertising. The man who decides to dispense with advertising should naturally expect his business to grow less and less. The whole matter rests on the subject of whether he expects to continue to live long enough to outlive the prosperity which his past exertion may force upon him. If he is able to get along without advertising this year he will be able to get along with less help next year and each year will see a decrease in the volume of his transactions. If he is wise he will keep up his advertising as strongly as possible in order that he may reap in the end the results which come as a satisfaction to the man who has individuality enough to stop experimenting.

WOMEN GET WAR MEDALS.

The military medal of France has just been conferred upon some half-dozen women. Foremost among these is Mile. Dodu, the woman who through her knowledge of telegraphy was enabled to tap the wires worked by the Prussians and so obtained valuable information for the use of the French general. Mme. Renon, by profession a painter, won the medal when in the war of 1870 she devoted herself to her countrymen as army nurse, and in the performance of such duties was wounded during an engagement. Mme. Laurin, who wears five medals, actually fought as a soldier in the ranks of the Third Regiment of Zouaves and was taken prisoner and then escaped.

Every advertiser has an opportunity to say something of interest to the buying public. It is the man who is most able to take advantage of this opportunity who gathers the best crop of results in the way of cash returns.

HOUSEHOLD.

CHEESE DISHES.

There is a mistaken idea that cheese of all kinds comes under the head of luxuries rather than food. This idea comes principally from a want of knowledge of methods of preparation. Few cookbooks give but little attention to the cooking of cheese in appetizing ways, yet the methods to be used are simple, and many dishes as nourishing as the more expensive meats can be produced in less time and with less fuel.

Cheese in various forms is excellent, also to serve with salads, and helps a luncheon or dinner along in a wonderful manner. As most cheese dishes are quickly prepared they are very useful in cases of emergency, when unexpected guests arrive, or an impromptu supper is in order.

Cheese with Hominy.—This is excellent for the main dish at luncheon. The hominy left from a previous meal may be used. Cut it in neat slices, having sufficient to fill a quart baking dish. Sprinkle between each layer some grated cheese of a mild variety. Use 1 cup cheese. Sprinkle also between each layer a little salt and pepper and pour over all 1 cup milk. Cover the top with 1 tablespoon butter broken in bits and bake half an hour in a hot oven. Serve hot.

Cheese with Corn Meal.—This is a very savory dish and much in favor with little people. Into 1 qt briskly boiling water stir 1 cup yellow meal and 1 teaspoon salt. Let cook in double boiler for half an hour, then turn into a square tin. When cold cut into neat slices, lay these on a baking tin and sprinkle each with a liberal quantity of mild grated cheese, using a cupful to the above amount of corn meal. Sprinkle also with 1 tablespoon chopped parsley and set in the oven until each slice is crisp and brown. Serve with a tomato or cheese sauce.

Cheese Sauce.—To make this, peel small onions and parboil in salted water; drain and break in pieces with a fork. Place in a saucepan with two tablespoons butter, 1 teaspoon each of salt and white sugar and a dash of cayenne. Let them cook on back of stove, with coloring; when very tender, add 1 heaping tablespoon flour and 1 pt water. Cook five minutes, then rub through a sieve, return to the fire, add ½ cup finely grated cheese, let come to a boil, add 1 tablespoon cream and serve hot. This sauce is good also with broiled chops or croquettes of meat, rice or hominy.

Cheese Soufflé.—Cover 1 cup grated bread crumbs with 1 cup hot milk. Cook five minutes, add 5 teaspoon salt, a dash of cayenne, and 1 teaspoon finely-chopped parsley. Draw the saucepan off the fire and add the beaten yolks of 3 eggs and 1 cup grated cheese. Add the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs and turn at once into small buttered paper cases or little scallop shells, and bake 20 minutes in a hot oven. They will then be brown and puffy, and should be served at once, with strips of toasted bread or crackers. Nice for luncheon or supper.

Cheese Croquettes.—Mix 1 cup grated cheese with 1 cup sifted bread crumbs, add 1 tablespoon onion juice, ½ teaspoon dry mustard, a little salt and 1 teaspoon parsley. Mix thoroughly with 2 eggs, then mold into tiny balls. Dip in egg slightly beaten, then in cracker crumbs and fry a delicate brown in

to see if there are any places that are very much soiled; these should be kept in mind during the washing. Half fill two tubs with hot water; pour enough dissolved soap into one tub to make a very strong suds and into the second tub half as much soap. Dissolve three tablespoons of borax in 1 qt water and pour half of this mixture into each tub, and sop them up and down till the dirt appears to have been removed; squeeze the water from them and put them in No. 2 tub, washing them again in the same manner. Now rinse the blankets in a very weak suds and run them through the wringer. Shake well and hang out to dry. All three waters in which the blankets are washed must be of the same temperature. If there are any spots that the sopping and pressing do not remove, rub with a brush; this does not twist the fibre as would rubbing with the hands or on the board. Wash only two blankets at a time. Have fresh water for every pair. The blankets should be perfectly dry before they are taken from the line, then they should be folded carefully and pressed, by placing them under a heavy weight for a day or two.

HOW TO DARN A LARGE HOLE.

Baste a piece of thin net over the hole and darn in the usual manner. The mesh of net makes a ground-work for the threads. Old veils, and pieces of worn lace are well adapted for this work.

ON JORDAN'S BANKS.

Curious Ceremonies by Russian Pilgrims in the Holy Land.

The traveller in the Holy Land will witness few sights which will interest him more than that of the Russian pilgrims at the annual Epiphany ceremonies on the banks of the River Jordan. A week before the festival itself crowds of these Slav peasants are seen trudging along the Jericho road, with every imaginable kind of haversack and carry-all on their backs. Some of the pilgrims are old and weather-worn, others young and cheerful, while a few, overcome by sleep and fatigue, are lying prone along the roadside. But somehow the whole lot, young and old, manage to reach the banks of the river in good time for the ceremony, says the London Traveller. They spend the night, perhaps, in the Russian hospice at Jericho, like a flock of sheep. Before dawn the rooms are empty and the whole crowd has gathered on the bank, where Greek priests, who will presently drive a most lucrative trade, await them. The principle articles sold are branches of trees from various sacred spots, stones from the Mountain of Temptation hard by, plants from the wilderness, and rosaries with olive stones for beads. To whatever religious value is claimed by these articles, the Russian peasants implicitly give credence, and they willingly pay their

MONEY TO OBTAIN THEM.

During the hours immediately preceding the ceremony the motley crowd is occupied in prayer and silent devotion. To many pilgrims this occasion is one of the greatest life can bring, namely, to be permitted not only to visit the Jordan, but actually to bathe in its sacred waters. Suddenly chanting is heard, and the crowd quickly opens to let a procession of purple-clad ecclesiastics pass to the waters, then the pilgrims close in again, and station themselves along the banks, eager and watchful. And now, quite reverently, a jewelled cross is laid by the patriarch on the surface of the stream to bless it, and no sooner does the sacred symbol touch the

IN THE WILDS OF CANADA

INTERESTING EXPERIENCES IN A LONELY COUNTRY.

The District Between Bleak Labrador and the Lake of the Woods.

An interesting account of experiences in the Canadian forests is given by a writer for the Empire Review under the title, "Canadian Voyagers." In the course of it he writes as follows:

To those who know the smell of the balsam and the aroma of the twisted cedar, who have seen the infinite cliffs, the hollow canyons and the dashing cascades of the Canadian northland, the yearning for the woods is not one which passes understanding. The fever is still in the blood though the breed has changed. The *coureurs de bois* were the lost legion of the French regime, but they were empire builders, after their kind, who stayed not for forest or torrent, but passed north, west and south, to spread the Gallic lilies over half a continent. To-day the Canadian voyager is the scout of another empire. Still resolutely he pierces the sub-Arctic wilderness, and paddles his birch bark into unknown waters. The rulers of the old regime set themselves against this woodland fever. To-day the government turns it to account by organizing exploring parties between Hudson Bay and the great lakes.

Expeditions of this kind are naturally through an Indian hunting ground; but in that broad district stretching from Labrador to the Lake of the Woods, where once the populous Montagnais, Algonquins and Pottawatimies roamed, the tribes are few and far between. A century of commercial hunting and trapping has made the peltries scarce, and now the straggling natives are selling their birthright for a mess of pottage. The aborigines are surely passing with the game. Hunger and exposure bring consumption, and it is now rare to find an Indian whose lungs are sound.

AN INTERESTING TRIP.

It was about 5 o'clock on a June morning that our small fleet of canoes pushed off in the rain from the south shore of Lake Helen, and a paddle of three miles brought us to the Narrows; nine miles further up we came to Camp Alexander, which lies at the foot of two miles of rapids, the first chute on that magnificent waterway, which is also the finest trout stream in the world. Here, in a blinding rain storm, we pitched our tents, and, besides the discomfort of being wet, we were besieged that night by mosquitos. All next day, and the next we waded over the portage through mud, weighed down by loads ranging from one hundred to two hundred pounds, according as we were whites or Indians, tenderfeet or seasoned packmen. The man who has never had a packstrap across his forehead or staggered a mile or so under a hundred weight of pemican will know but faintly the joy of a two-mile portage or the perspiration which attendeth it.

On the fourth day we had our canoes once more in the water, and an early start brought us to Salt Rock portage before noon. Islet portage was reached in due course, and for the night we camped at the south end of Pine portage. At the foot of these rapids were landed several five and six-pound speckled trout, which made a pleasant variation in our menu. The day following we forwarded our supplies across Pine portage, a distance of two miles. Passing around the foot of the White Chute we came to Little Flat Rock early in the afternoon, and leaving

fierce was the rapid or how he wave, his paddle seemed to oil upon it, and he brought safely through the flood. A river or a foaming cataract hid hidden terrors for him. He knew the shade of the water and the of the wave how deep was it and he would juggle his through the rocky jaws of One slip, one false movement, the tiny craft would be shatt the rocks or swamped by the eddy. A Canadian voyager has two chances, and on acci its element of constant danger running of rapids is a most e sport. Imagine yourself b down a watery stairway, half a mile in length, swept a bend by the milky cataract banks flying by like the p past the window of a train pulses are galloping, but you fastened on your bow man, every movement you must. His paddle is now on the poi on the starboard side: and thrust out in front to guard false channels. Over the last you bound like a toboggan ice, and slide at length into water. The other canoes race taking exactly the same cour running less risk now that y picked out the safe waterway.

A landing is made at the best fishing ground. The ax out for a while, and then in the clearing the tents are Meantime the cook has made on the beach, and over it on the kettle is hung. Tea, brea and beans—with stewed prun the plat du jour—make a ban the woods, with hunger for piquante. One will eat ar and lots of it, when the al balsam gets in his lungs an trail log shows thirty o miles a day. Then a go smoke round the campfire to l flies at bay; a game of card of Perrot's stories, or you and if you have run across a wild duck during the day th be a bowl of bouillon bef turn in for the night.

PITHY PIECES.

Fine teeth make broad grins. Never look a toy pistol in the muzzle.

Every man has his price, but of them ever get it.

Balloons and tramps have visible means of support.

The hand that used to r cradle now grips the handle-b

No one ever heard a marrie coax his wife to sing for him.

Love is a tickling sensation heart that cannot be scratche

All men are not homele some are home less than othe

The height of some men's a is to pull some other man do

Man was made to mourn, a man was made to see that h it.

It is better to break the ment than let the engagemen you.

The things people want t are usually none of their busi

The little dog usually bark loudest, but the big dog alwa the bone.

There's room for everybody big world, but we can't a front rooms.

A boy never gets much com of his first cigar, but he gets experience.

No man was ever blamed fo a gentleman, but many have falsely accused.

During hot weather a man make love to the girl that p the most airs.

The man who always talk matically seldom says a worth listening to.

en whites of the eggs and turn at once into small buttered paper cases of little scallop shepps, and bake 20 minutes in a hot oven. They will then be brown and puffy, and should be served at once, with strips of toasted bread or crackers. Nice for luncheon or supper.

Cheese Croquettes.—Mix 1 cup grated cheese with 1 cup sifted bread crumbs, add 1 tablespoon onion juice, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon dry mustard, a little salt and 1 teaspoon parsley. Mix thoroughly with 2 eggs, then mold into tiny balls. Dip in egg slightly beaten, then in cracker crumbs and fry a delicate brown in deep fat. These are nice for luncheon served with cress or lettuce salad.

Cheese Ramequins.—Put 1 tablespoon butter and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water in a saucepan. When it boils, add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon each of salt and paprika, and 3 tablespoons Edeam cheese grated. Let it cook ten minutes, stirring occasionally, and turn into a pan. Beat in, one at a time, 2 eggs. Put the paste on a well-buttered baking-dish, shaping it into flat circular pieces about an inch in diameter. Place three or four cheese dice on each, and bake fifteen minutes in a hot oven. Serve hot.

Cheese Sandwiches.—An excellent sandwich calls for equal parts of grated cheese and celery. Mix with a little mayonnaise or with a few spoonfuls of oil and vinegar mixed. Spread on thin slices of bread.

Another dainty filling is $\frac{1}{2}$ cup grated cheese, 2 tablespoons whipped cream and 6 stoned olives, chopped fine. This is nice with rye bread.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

A California woman makes pies from uncooked pumpkin by washing thoroughly, cutting into pieces of convenient size and grating. For one pie she takes two cups of the grated pumpkin, two rolled crackers, a cup of cream, half a cup of molasses and a teaspoonful each of cinnamon and ginger, with a pinch of salt. She makes pie from carrots treated in the same way that she declares resembles pumpkin so closely that only a connoisseur in cookery can tell the difference.

Every house should have its little medicine cabinet or cupboard, for the simple remedies that are so valuable in every family. And with them should go the little booklet which contains directions what to do in an emergency. Among these directions antidotes for poisons should be conspicuous.

Why does bread fall after being put into the oven? Because the bread is too light and the oven too cold. Also, if the bread is too light and the oven too cold the second stage of fermentation will be reached in the oven and the bread will be sour.

White woodwork and furniture can be beautifully cleaned with whiting. Wring a flannel cloth from hot water dip in whiting and rub well to remove all stains, then wash off the whiting with clean, warm water and dry with a soft cloth. Always rub with the grain of the wood.

One little hint that ought to prove useful in the kitchen is that of hardening glass and china articles so that they will not be easily broken. Put the articles in a saucepan or copper of cold water; cover them and let the water come to a boil. When the articles have boiled for a few minutes, cover the saucepan closely down, set it on one side, and when the water is cold take out the glass or china.

GOOD WAY TO WASH BLANKETS.

Select a clear windy day on which to have the blankets washed so that the air will blow through them and dry quickly. Examine the blankets

is occupied in prayer and silent devotion. To many pilgrims this occasion is one of the greatest life can bring, namely, to be permitted not only to visit the Jordan, but actually to bathe in its sacred waters. Suddenly chanting is heard, and the crowd quickly opens to let a procession of purple-clad ecclesiastics pass to the waters, then the pilgrims close in again, and station themselves along the banks, eager and watchful. And now, quite reverently, a jeweled cross is laid by the patriarch on the surface of the stream to bless it, and no sooner does the sacred symbol touch the water than a dive is made into it by the enthusiastic crowd, which splashes and prays and wallows and dips—together a strange scene. Such is the baptism, and the longer it lasts the greater the merit the pilgrim will enjoy. All dripping with water each shroud is now wrung out and stowed away to serve as the cocoon when the pilgrimage of life is over, and the body is ready for the grave. As the traveler rides away the next day to Jerusalem, he will see these childlike peasants bedraggled with mud, and fatigued by constant sleeplessness, plodding along toward the Holy City, chanting and singing as they go, and leaning on their sticks of reed. But there is now a smile on their faces, and joy in their hearts, for have they not bathed in the waters of the Jordan?

BOOKS BEFORE ABRAHAM.

There Was No Small Amount of Culture in Those Days.

Important discoveries have recently been made by an excavating expedition at Nippur. They prove that ancient Babylon existed in a literary age and that there was no small amount of culture in the time of Abraham, the patriarch.

A library of clay books has been found which had already been lost and covered by the earth when Abraham was born. They are in the shape of tablets, of which it is calculated there were more than a hundred thousand. The inscriptions on them relate to all the various branches of knowledge and literature that were studied at the time. The chief cities of Babylonia all had these libraries of imperishable clay. A contemporaneous record of events had long been kept and an accurate system of dating had been invented.

The discovery of these libraries and the facts for which they stand has an important bearing on Old Testament criticism and history. It disposes once and for all of the contention that no written documents of the Abrahamic age could have descended to later times. Palestine, at that period, was a sort of dependency of Babylon and Abraham, when he moved westward, was simply entering another part of the Babylonian empire. So even in Canaan he was surrounded by the influences of the Babylonian culture.

Another discovery, that of the site of the Tower of Babel, is thought to have been made by a party of German excavators. It has usually been identified with the mound now called the Birs-i-Nimrud. But this was a mistake, for the Birs-i-Nimrud represents the temple not of Babylon, but of the neighboring town of Borsippa. The Tower of Babel was undoubtedly the great tower attached to the temple of Beimerodach in Babylon itself. The same German excavators discovered the palace of Nebuchadnezzar, in which Alexander the great died.

Submarine divers find great difficulty in reaching a depth of over 130 feet. 200 feet has never yet been achieved.

attentend it.

On the fourth day we had our canoes once more in the water, and an early start brought us to Salt Rock portage before noon. Islet portage was reached in due course, and for the night we camped at the south end of Pine portage. At the foot of these rapids were landed several five and six-pound speckled trout, which made a pleasant variation in our menu. The day following we forwarded our supplies across Pine portage, a distance of two miles. Passing around the foot of the White Chute we came to Little Flat Rock early in the afternoon, and, leaving the Nepigon river, crossed Little Black Sturgeon lake to the west, camping for the night on Flat Rock portage—the home of the original black fly.

At daybreak we made our way across the trail and had our first glimpse of Lake Nepigon, the largest body of water between Lake Superior and Hudson's bay, measuring about forty miles long by as many broad. High, rocky shores rise abruptly from the dark, deep water, and forest fires have scorched its bleak headlines. Here the Hudson's Bay schooner Bella was waiting for us, and as soon as our supplies were on board she slipped out of the barren harbor.

THE INDIAN AT HOME.

I must not give the impression of the Indians as a race idle, childish and incapable. In his own business, so to speak, the Indian cannot be surpassed. In the woods he is as agile as a deer. He will carry his canoe through undergrowth that almost balks you empty-handed. On one occasion we were making our way overland to a small lake. There was no trail to speak of, and the distance was five miles. We rested only once, and, although I was only burdened with a rifle, I had great trouble in keeping pace with the copperhead, who bore on his shoulders my fifty-pound canoe. Seeing that the savage triumphs over his environments through the sharpness of his wits, one half expects the ingenuity by which he secures his prey. His traps and deadfalls are marvels of crude engineering, but he does not rely on such implements exclusively. One day a partridge started up in front of us as we were crashing through the bush, and by some chance we were without a firearm. The bird looked down upon us foolishly, after the manner of partridges little suspecting the sequel. In about a minute an Indian had cut down a sapling, pulled forth a tendril from under the moss, and, executing a flank movement, he soon had the silly bird dangling at the end of his pole.

A WONDERFUL CHARACTER.

Our cook, Perrot, was a French Canadian, who knew the backwoods from the Ottawa to the Hudson's Bay, but before we reached home we had dragged him over a country he had never seen before. Perrot was also our interpreter. He knew all about Indians. Some said that his own mother was an Ojibway squaw, but this Perrot denied with a good Scotch oath, and as he wore a long, fair moustache and parted his hair in the middle, I believed him. As a linguist his repertory was great, including English, French, Ojibway, Cree, Chinook and the profane. The last named he had perfected in a long course of river driving on the Gatineau, where a sharp tongue is as useful as an ax, and a stark oath as fetching as a canthook. Our guides knew no English, but they told their yarns to Perrot with the most outrageous pow-wow. And afterwards he repeated them to us.

WITH THE VOYAGEURS.

To be with Perrot in the canoe was to be at ease. No matter how

loudst, but the big dog always barks the bone.

There's room for everybody in a big world, but we can't all front rooms.

A boy never gets much comfo of his first cigar, but he gets l experience.

No man was ever blamed for a gentleman, but many have falsely accused.

During hot weather a man : make love to the girl that put the most airs.

The man who always talks matically seldom says any worth listening to.

The wise father will try to up his children in the way th should have gone.

It shows wonderful self-c when a man never mistakes hi luck for his ability.

A man occasionally gets ligh subject by scratching his he match always does.

No girl ever gets so deeply i that she forgets to see that h is on straight.

It's bad enough to be disapp in love, but it's worse to be pointed in marriage.

There are better fish in t than have ever been caught ; t ones always get away.

The great trouble with peopl can't sing is that everybody finds it out before they do.

The average man displays judgment in selecting a ciga he does in selecting a wife.

It takes a bright man to w effective love letter, and a b one still not to attempt it.

It is always well to obtain one desires, but it is better t sire what one can only obtain.

The most innocent girl know a man is in love with her lo fore he finds it out himself.

A bicycle does not eat, a does ; but an ordinary carpe will not let the wind out of a

Many a man is the victim o circumstances simply because h lazy to avoid being victimized.

When we say that wisdom is than riches, we always mean wisdom and other people's ric

Doctors are like cockroa when you once get them in the it's a hard matter to get thei again.

Life is short, but it doesn't so to the man who is waiting overdue train at a country r station.

Every man who hears of a who is a man-hater, believe would alter her views if she met him.

Whenever you hear a girl re a man as an idiot, she is i with him, and he is in lov some other girl.

If a man really loves a on will give up smoking for her, but if she really loves him, s not ask it.

When a man begins to go do he finds the laws of gravitatie the encouragement of his frien him along.

It would be a good idea fo people to hold their tongue occasionally, and give their bra chance to catch up.

Some other fellow is applau saying the good things tha might just as well have said, l only thought of them.

When a girl pins a flower man's coat she always tilts h up and looks at it sideways the man who doesn't tumble i enough to get run over by a

—Pearson's Weekly.

Counsel for the Defendant (t tically)—"You're a nice fellow, you?" Witness for the Plainti dially)—"I am sir; and if I we on my oath I'd say the s you."

was the rapid or how high the
his paddle seemed to throw
upon it, and he brought you
through the flood. A rushing
or a foaming cataract had no
en terrors for him. He knew by
shade of the water and the curl
he wave how deep was the reef,
he would juggle his canoe
ugh the rocky jaws of death.
slip, one false movement, and
tiny craft would be shattered on
rocks or swamped by the back
A Canadian voyageur seldom
two chances, and on account of
element of constant danger the
ing of rapids is a most exciting
t. Imagine yourself bounding
n a watery stairway, perhaps
a mile in length, swept around
nd by the milky cataract, the
s flying by like the panorama
the window of a train. Your
are galloping, but your eye is
ened on your bow man, whose
y movement you must second.
paddle is now on the port, now
the starboard side: anon it is
st out in front to guard against
channels. Over the last chute
bound like a toboggan in the
and slide at length into smooth
er. The other canoes race down,
ing exactly the same course, but
ing less risk now that you have
ed out the safe waterway.
landing is made at the foot of
rapids, since here is always the
fishing ground. The axes ring
for a while, and then in the lit-
clearing the tents are pitched.
n time the cook has made a fire
the beach, and over it on a pole
kettle is hung. Tea, bread, pork
beans—with stewed prunes as
plat du jour—make a banquet in
woods, with hunger for a sauce
ante. One will eat anything,
lots of it, when the aromatic
am gets 'in his lungs and the
rail log shows thirty or forty
s a day. Then a good long
ke round the campfire to keep the
at bay; a game of cards; more
Perrot's stories, or your own;
if you have run across a flock of
l duck during the day there will
a bowl of bouillon before you
in for the night.

PITHY PIECES.

ne teeth make broad grins.
ever look a toy pistol in the
zle.
very man has his price, but few
hem ever get it.
alloons and tramps have no
ble means of support.
ne hand that used to rock the
lle now grips the handle-bar.
o one ever heard a married man
x his wife to sing for him.
ve is a tickling sensation at the
rt that cannot be scratched.
ll men are not homeless, but
e are home less than others.
ne height of some men's ambition
o pull some other man down.
an was made to mourn, and wo-
t was made to see that he does

is better to break the engage-
t than let the engagement break

e things people want to know
usually none of their business.
e little dog usually barks the
lest, but the big dog always gets
bone.
ere's room for everybody in this
world, but we can't all have
t rooms.
boy never gets much comfort out
his first cigar, but he gets lots of
rience.
e man was ever blamed for being
entleman, but many have been
ely accused.
ring hot weather a man should
e love to the girl that puts on
most airs.
he man who always talks gram-
matically seldom says anything
th listening to

NOTED ENGLISH DUKES

THEIR FAMILY ARMS AND STORIES ABOUT THEM.

The Duke of Norfolk Described.—A Scotch Duke's Three Mottoes.

His Grace of Norfolk, the premier Duke, is a general favorite. Though his Dukedom dates from the 28th of June, 1483, he gives himself no airs, puts on no side. When the Sussex Archaeological Society visited Arundel Castle, a little gentleman in a cut-away coat was seen making himself very affable on the occasion. He even held out his hand to a clergyman. "Ah!" said the parson in those hard tones we know so well, as he adjusted his pince-nez, "I'm afraid I have not the pleasure—have I?" "Oh!" quoth the little gentleman, "I'm the Duke." There you have him, and we feel it to be only proper that the motto of the dux dum should be "Sola virtus invicta" (Virtue alone is invincible).

On the other hand, the youngest of our Dukes—for the Earl of Fife appears to have received his Dukedom as a wedding present on the 27th of July, 1889, two days after he married the Princess Louise of Wales—has three mottoes, says a writer in Chamber's Journal. Over one crest, the legend runs "Deo juvante" (God helping); over the second "Deus juvat" (God helps); and under the shield "Virtute et opere" (With virtue and energy). These are all mottoes that a Scotsman might select. On the other hand, his Grace is said to own nearly a quarter of a million of acres and may be excused, therefore, if at times he feels the burden almost

HEAVIER THAN HE CAN BEAR.

There is a grotesque appositeness in the motto of the Duke of Devonshire (created May 12, 1694). It is also remarkable as being the only ducal motto that condescends to play upon words. His Grace's family name is Cavendish, and his motto is "Cavendo tutus" (Safe by being cautious). Throughout his public career his Grace has religiously lived up to his motto.

I cannot say as much for the Duke of Buccleuch, because I do not know; but his motto would suit almost any family. The first Duke was created on the 20th of April 1663, and when he assumed "Amo" (I love) for his motto he must have enjoyed many a hearty laugh as he called to mind the exploits of the Scots, who were certainly dauntless in border warfare, although never particularly faithful nor specially laggard in love.

Standing next to Norfolk in age, but not antiquity, for in this respect none of the dukedoms are remarkable, the Duke of Somerset (created Feb. 16, 1547), has the eminently laudable motto of "Foy pour devoir" (Faith for duty.)

Another of the three Victorian dukedoms, that of Westminster, was created on the 27th of February, 1874. This was the Duke who acquired the beautiful portrait of Mr. Gladstone by Sir J. E. Millais. When the Home Rule bill was introduced it was said—"I hope untruly, for it was such an Un-Grace-like thing to do—that he turned the picture with its face to the wall. Afterward he sold it for three thousand pounds to Sir William Agnew. Then Sir Charles Tennant secured it, and, with admirable judgment and generosity, presented it to the nation. However this may be, the first Duke showed unusual pawkiness in the

CHOICE OF A MOTTO.

As a Duke he was, as we have seen, quite an infant. Therefore he boldly proclaimed, Virtus, non attema" (Virtue not podierree) although as a

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

THEIR USE WILL KEEP THE DOCTOR AWAY FROM YOU.

Cures Within the Reach of Every One.—Your Kitchen Garden Produces Them.

There is a very widespread belief that Nature supplies a plant for the cure of every disease with which she afflicts the human race. This may, or may not, be true. But it is a fact that in our ordinary kitchen garden vegetables and fruits we have valuable cures for a variety of ailments.

Celery, for instance, is an undoubted remedy for rheumatism! It is a sedative to the irritable brain, and it is an excellent preventive of indigestion. This is no mere theory. Celery has been chemically analyzed, and is shown to contain an abundance of potash, which relieves rheumatism; of phosphoric acid, which tones the nervous system; and of warming substances, which are very

GOOD FOR THE STOMACH.

Spinach has a great reputation for "clearing the complexion." As a food it has no value whatever, for it is about as indigestible as straw. But it has some curious action on the liver and the digestive organs, which result in the purification of the blood. And this is shown by a clear, smooth, and transparent skin.

Radishes have a similar purifying effect on the blood. They are powerful anti-scorbutics. It is not shipwrecked sailors alone who suffer from scurvy. Everyone who eats much meat and little vegetable food shows some of the symptoms, in the form of a sallow, dull complexion, spongy gums, and loose teeth. For this state there is no better antidote than plenty of radishes.

For this and similar complaints, lettuces, watercress, and endive are also very good remedies. They are cooling and refreshing to the body, and the salts which they contain are a specific against infectious diseases. Of course, it is not everyone who can digest these raw vegetables, and they should always be taken in moderation. All vegetables indeed, if taken in excessive quantities,

INJURE THE STOMACH

sooner or later.

Asparagus is a well-known heart-sedative—so much so that a medicinal preparation is made from it, and administered to people who have irritable and excitable hearts. Anyone who proposes attending an important political meeting, and whose heart is easily excited, could not do better than prepare for the ordeal by eating freely of asparagus. For the speculative business man is also an invaluable food.

Lentils are very rich in iron, lime salts, and phosphates. It is easy to see from their analysis what an excellent effect they have upon the body. Iron makes the blood red, and the lime and the phosphates build strong bones, and help to keep the teeth sound. Not only are lentils an ideal food for growing children, but they cure anaemia, rickets and carious teeth.

The carrot is a fine food for the gouty, and for those who suffer from influenza; while it also removes

WEAKNESS OF THE NERVES.

Barley is a vegetable food of which we eat far too little. It certainly does not make as nice-looking bread as wheat, but, as it contains abundance of iron and phosphoric acid, it is an excellent food for the weak.

With regard to fruits, it is evident from their composition that they can take the place of medicine in many ailments. And they have one great advantage over medicines, inasmuch as they may be used every day of the life without harmful con-

FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND.

NOTES BY MAIL FROM HER BANKS AND BRAS.

Many Things Happening to Interest the Minds of Auld Scotia's Sons.

Ben. Nevis' snow cap just now is 3 feet 5 inches thick.
Glasgow's coronation celebrations are to extend over four days.
Edinburgh folk are concerned over the decline in Sunday school attendance.

The redistribution of Seats bill proposes to abolish the Wick Burghs as a separate constituency.
Dundee's lady parish councillor is unearthing some gross extravagance in fire irons, carpets, etc.

To participate in the Carnegie Trust it is enough if one of the student's grandparents is Scotch.
Dr. Barbour of Glasgow, won the Scottish ping-pong championship recently against 600 competitors.

The pier of the Auld Brig of Ayr is causing some anxiety. It is believed it has been affected by the strong current.

An anonymous citizen offers to defray the cost—about £2,400—of reconstructing the Glasgow Cathedral organ.

An important show and sale of Aberdeen Angus cattle was held at Perth last week, 528 animals being forwarded.

Sir Hector Macdonald, as Commander of the Forces in Ceylon, will have a seat in the Legislative Council of the island.

It is stated that Glasgow corporation, who are owners of the island of Shuna, propose to divide it into small holdings.

Two magnificent stags have arrived at Balmoral, to form the nucleus of a future herd of deer for the royal parks on Deeside.

A strike of platers, caulkers and riveters in the shipyards of Messrs. John Brown & Co., Limited, Clydebank, is threatened.

At the Edinburgh collieries pit a serious accident has occurred, causing the death of two men and serious injuries to six others.

Colonel Sanderson, of Glenlaggair, Parton, died suddenly at his Edinburgh residence. He was a well-known officer of the Scots Greys.

On the 8th ult, a man walked into the Northern postoffice, Glasgow, and coolly announced that he was ill with smallpox. It was true.

The War Office contemplates establishing in Scotland a school for the sons of soldiers, on the lines of those at Chelsea and Dublin.

Mr. W. S. Bruce, the leader of the Scottish Antarctic expedition, is a native of Peterhead and one of the best Scottish whaling captains.

It is rumored that Dornock burgh is for parliamentary purposes to be merged in the county and joined with Caithness as one constituency.

Lord Stormont Darling fined two Dundee tradesmen £200 each for having in their possession powdered wood resembling tobacco or snuff, in contravention of the statute.

Lord George Dundas, who has embarked for the seat of war, with the Argyll and Sutherland militia, is only 19 years of age, and is the second son of the Marquis of Zetland.

At Glasgow Sheriff Criminal Court last week, Lucy Gill, who is known as "The Fuchan Heiress," was sent to prison for 12 months for obtaining money by false pretenses.

As the result of trade depression several hundred have been dismissed from work in Dundee since December and these include engineers, moulders, patternmakers and blacksmiths.

The oil fields at Tarbrax, in Lanarkshire, belonging to the Caledon-

little dog usually barks the st, but the big dog always gets one.

re's room for everybody in this world, but we can't all have rooms.

oy never gets much comfort out of a first cigar, but he gets lots of ience.

man was ever blamed for being itleman, but many have been y accused.

ing hot weather a man should love to the girl that puts on iost airs.

man who always talks gram- mally seldom says anything i listening to.

wise father will try to bring s children in the way that he d have gone.

shows wonderful self-control a man never mistakes his good for his ability.

nan occasionally gets light on a ct by scratching his head. A h always does.

girl ever gets so deeply in love she forgets to see that her hat s straight.

bad enough to be disappointed ve, but it's worse to be disap- ed in marriage.

re are better fish in the sea have ever been caught; the big always get away.

great trouble with people who sing is that everybody else it out before they do.

average man displays better nent in selecting a cigar than es in selecting a wife.

takes a bright man to write an ive love letter, and a brighter still not to attempt it.

is always well to obtain what desires, but it is better to de- what one can only obtain.

most innocent girl knows that n is in love with her long be- he finds it out himself.

bicycle does not eat, a horse ; but an ordinary carpet tack not let the wind out of a horse.

ny a man is the victim of cir- cstances simply because he is too to avoid being victimized.

en we say that wisdom is better riches, we always mean our m and other people's riches.

ctors are like cockroaches; you once get them in the house chard matter to get them out.

e is short, but it doesn't seem e the man who is waiting for an he train at a country railway on.

ery man who hears of a woman is a man-hater, believes she d alter her views if she ever him.

enever you hear a girl refer to n as an idiot, she love him, and he is in love with r other girl.

a man really loves a woman, he give up smoking for her sake; if she really loves him, she will ask it.

en a man begins to go downhill, nds the laws of gravitation and ncouragement of his friends help along.

would be a good idea for some le to hold their tongues oc- nally, and give their brains a ce to catch up.

me other fellow is applauded for g the good things that we t just as well have said, had we thought of them.

en a girl pins a flower on a s coat she always tilts her chin nd looks at it sideways; and nan who doesn't tumble is slow gh to get run over by a hearse.

arson's Weekly.

unsel for the Defendant (sarcast- ly)—"You're a nice fellow, aren't ?" Witness for the Plaintiff (cor- y)—"I am sir; and if I were not my oath I'd say the same of "

By Sir C. J. A. Miles.

When the Home Rule bill was introduced" it was said—I hope untruly, for it was such an un-Gracelike thing to do—that he turned the picture with its face to the wall. Afterward he sold it for three thousand pounds to Sir William Agnew. Then Sir Charles Tennant secured it, and, with admirable judgment and generosity, presented it to the nation. However this may be, the first Duke showed unusual pawkins in the

CHOICE OF A MOTTO.

As a Duke he was, as we have seen, quite an infant. Therefore he boldly proclaimed, *Virtus, non attema*" (*Virtue, not pedigree*), although as a Grosvenor he needed not to be ashamed of his blood, for no doubt his remote ancestor came over with the Conqueror.

Charles II., being a merry monarch, was not easily abashed, and raised two of his bastard sons to dual rank in 1675. One took the title of Duke of Richmond (created Aug. 9), with the mottoes, "*En la rose je fleuris*" (*I flourish in the rose*) and "*Bydand*" (*Biding*); the other became Duke of Grafton (Sept. 11), with the motto, "*Et decus et pretium recti*" (*Both the ornament and reward of worth*), which, all things considered, "takes the cake" for frank, unblushing impudence.

The Duke of Wellington, whose creation dated from May 11, 1814, selected the singularly tame, prosaic, and uninspiring sentiment, "*Virtutis fortuna comes*" (*Fortune is the companion of valor*) for his motto. Still it cannot be gainsaid that Strathfieldsaye and Apsley House were very substantial comrades.

During the last half of the seventeenth century no fewer than eight Dukes were created, and the same rate of ennoblement was kept up for the following fifty years. As there are now only twenty-seven Dukes all told, it will be seen that a single spell of a hundred years accounts for sixteen of them, leaving eleven for the whole of English history within the dual period, barring those that became extinct. With this profuseness Queen Victoria's abstinence was in fine contrast.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

A German botanist has discovered that the pretty flower known as the lily of the valley contains a poison of the most deadly kind. Not only the flower itself, but also the stem as well, contains an appreciable quantity of prussic acid. Whilst injecting a decoction of lily of the valley into the ear of a guinea pig, he noticed the animal succumbed immediately, with all the symptoms of poisoning by hydrocyanic acid. Chemical analysis of the little plant has disclosed, however, the presence of this poisonous constituent, to which—strange to say—scientists attribute precisely the penetrating perfume of lily of the valley. The attention of the German botanist had been drawn by the fact that one of his gardeners has felt himself seized with dizziness and vomiting, after having raised inadvertently a bunch of lilies of the valley to his mouth, the lips of which were cracked.

DOGS DISGUISED AS BABIES.

The fact that any dog now imported into England is subject to as strict a police supervision for several weeks as if its owner were a Government spy, is causing much concern among the owners of pet dogs on the other side of the Channel. Indeed, so great is the annoyance of the ladies at having to leave behind their treasured pets, that a rumor has lately become current in the French papers to the effect that some of them have succeeded in smuggling their dogs into England disguised as babies.

The carrot is a fine food for the gouty, and for those who suffer from influenza; while it also removes

WEAKNESS OF THE NERVES.

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With regard to fruits, it is evident from their composition that they can take the place of medicine in many ailments. And they have one great advantage over medicines, inasmuch as they may be used every day of the life without harmful consequences.

All fruits are rich in potash salts. This means that they are good for people predisposed to gouty and rheumatic ailments. Apples and strawberries contain a quantity of soda; and soda is well known to prevent, and even to cure, influenza. The citric acid in grapes is most cooling in all fevers, feverish colds, and other ailments, and it makes the blood pure. Grapes also contain a large quantity of sugar, and are therefore nourishing.

Oranges, lemons, and limes are powerful antiscorbutics. They remove poisonous matter from the system, and keep the blood fresh and pure. Oranges alone, without any help from drugs, reduce fever, and soothe the nervous system.

Peaches and nectarines are highly nourishing; and, as they contain very little sugar, they are good for the diabetic.

Not only do fruits contain potash and soda—substances which are indispensable to the blood—but they have large quantities of iron, lime salts, and magnesia. Thus they help to

BUILD UP BONE AND FLESH.

and to prevent the accumulation of injurious matters in the body.

Acids have a singularly good influence on health, aiding digestion, clearing the blood, and brightening the brain. In meat and most vegetables very little acid is to be found. But all fruits are abundantly supplied with it. There is tartaric acid in grapes, citric acid in lemons and oranges, and malic acid in apples, pears, peaches, apricots, gooseberries, and currants—the quantity in peaches and currants being very great. Anyone who wishes to keep himself in a state of good health ought, therefore, to eat fruit in reasonable abundance. If you were to take one hundred people who eat fruit every day, and one hundred people who eat little or none, it would be found that all—or nearly all—of the former would escape infection from smallpox, and other such diseases; while the latter would furnish a number of victims.

But one caution is necessary. The fruit must be eaten in moderation. If taken in excess it will almost certainly set up some inflammation of the stomach, and thus do more harm than good.—London Answers.

TIME TO BEGIN.

No man should make an excuse for not advertising of the fact that he has never advertised at all. He should go after business just the same as though he had been in the line of business getting all his life. He should push persistently for leadership in the game of business and should be satisfied with nothing he should neglect nothing that would give him advantage in his fight along this line.

The small advertisement is advisable for the man who cannot afford a large one and the small advertisement which is planned with intelligence and business judgment will enable the business man to afford larger advertisements later on.

Lord George Dundas, who has embarked for the seat of war, with the Argyll and Sutherland militia, is only 19 years of age, and is the second son of the Marquis of Zetland.

At Glasgow Sheriff Criminal Court last week, Lucy Gill, who is known as "The Fuchan Heiress," was sent to prison for 12 months for obtaining money by false pretenses.

As the result of trade depression several hundred have been dismissed from work in Dundee since December and these include engineers, moulders, patternmakers and blacksmiths.

The oil fields at Tarbrox, in Lanarkshire, belonging to the Caledonian Mineral Oil Company, were closed owing to the refusal of the miners to accept a shilling reduction in wages.

The classic Iona cathedral is being restored. The restoration includes the roofing of the cathedral, the choir and the aisles. Iona cathedral is at present the property of the Church of Scotland.

The Glasgow corporation are going to borrow half a million to carry out an extensive water scheme at Loch Arkel, to secure that 10 million gallons shall be entered daily into Loch Katrine, whence Glasgow gets her supply.

The Greenock corporation have not succeeded in preventing a Sunday tram service. In view of counsel's opinion that the Sunday cars cannot be interfered with, the law and finance committee recommend that no further action be taken in the matter.

FRENCH COPYBOOKS.

Some copybooks which are being issued at the French schools contain pictures of English troops suffering defeat at the hands of the Boers, and the letterpress is written in this vein: "The English army..... is not a national army like that of France. Kidnapping is the sole method of recruiting employed on the other side of the Channel. It is chiefly in London, at Trafalgar-place, that this abominable white slave trade is carried on." It goes on to describe the recruits as "vagabonds," beggars, the scum of great cities," allured by promises of gin, "the national English drink," and it concludes with the statement that the English soldiers are a set of drunkards. When such libels are taught in the schools, who can wonder that we are not popular in France?

MILITARY USES OF SNOW.

Some interesting experiments have been recently carried out in Norway to ascertain the amount of resistance offered by parapets made of snow to the penetration of rifle bullets. It was found that a wall of snow four feet thick, the snow being neither rammed or frozen, was proof at fifty yards distance against the bullet of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, says the London United Service Gazette. Snow, therefore, it must be concluded, has a greater resisting power certainly than soft wood, and one nearly equal to that of loosely piled-up earth. The Norwegian rifle, it must be remembered, is sighted at 2,500 yards, and with a calibre of 6.5 millimetres has a velocity of 2,360 feet, and therefore is to the full at least as powerful a weapon as that of any other army.

Kind Old Lady—"Poor man! You look as if you had seen better days." Mr. Willie Deadtired—"I have, madam. Once I dwelt in granite halls." Kind Old Lady—"And why this loss of such a home?" Mr. Willie Deadtired—"My time expired."

There are, by latest statistics, 3,520 miles of inland navigation in England and Wales.



Easter Ties!

In all probability you will want a new Tie or Fancy Print Shirt for the Easter holidays. We have all styles of Ties in the latest and most up-to-date silks, at popular prices.

J. L. BOYES,

Hats and Caps.



COAL—Quality Counts.

The best is the cheapest. No dust, no clinkers. These are the qualities required to make your coal cheap, and J. R. Daffoe offers you all together with prompt delivery and the present season, while your yards are dry, is the best time to have your bins filled.

I also continue in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and beg to remind all my customers and the public generally that I am still manufacturing the celebrated family flour, Non-such, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, and respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

J. R. DAFOE,

AT THE BIG MILL.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners.

Our Bread is
Second to None.

A trial will convince the most exacting bread consumer that what we say is correct. The best grade of flour and years of experience combined produce good bread. We have

COMFORT!

Yes, the Sole
of Comfort.

THE RESILIA—The new Slater Shoe for Men.

THE EMPRESS is a record breaker. Ladies find their ideal in the new 1902 Empress.

THE SLATER new Shoe for Women is here. A genuine Good-year welt, which means equal to any hand-made work.

Ladies and Gents looking for the best in Footwear will be pleased to see these goods.

WORKING BOOTS, honestly and solidly made, and not at fancy prices, are here. Try us.

MISSSES' BOOTS—See a bargain table—neat, at 75c.

TRUNKS AND VALISES—A big variety and at prices which make quick sales.

J. J. HAINES.

Napanee, Belleville and Trenton.

CARLETON WOODS.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
MARLBANK.

The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, MAR. 28, 1902

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

COAL!

Sole dealer in the Celebrated

SCRANTON COAL,

The best Coal on the market.
Orders promptly attended to.

MRS. E. M. BARTLETT.

Telephone No. 27.

391f

Boyle & Son

non-rust bottom milk can—best can made.

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP.

All the latest conveniences,
Everything new and up-to-date,
Experienced workmen.
Give me a call.

F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

Bring Us Your Produce.

We can give you the best prices in town.

Hair Shampoo—Packer's Hair Shampoo cleanses and beautifies the hair—cures Dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out, giving it that soft and silky appearance—25c in a bottle, at
**THE MEDICAL HALL,
DETLOF & WALLACE,
The Prescription Druggists.**

The People Say

after testing Vanluven's Coal, that it is A1. 51

East End Barber Shop.

Up-to date in every respect.
J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14-1f

Lost.

Between Mr. S. Gibson's farm, and Homer Miles' residence Newburgh Road, a log chain. Finder will please leave same with Mr. Stephen Gibson. 14b

Wanted.

To exchange machinery for good driving horse. See MORLEY H. SHIBLEY, Implement and Carriage dealer, Dundas street, Napanee. 15c

Bicycles! Bicycles!

Bring in your wheels and have them cleaned, put in shape ready for use. See our new wheels—prices are in reach of everybody. BOYLE & SON.

Our Clubbing Offer.

The Toronto Daily Star, one year, (sent through the mails); the Star's Portrait of the King (sent postpaid securely tubed); THE NAPANEE EXPRESS, one year, (regular price one dollar), all for \$2.20. Send your subscription to the Express office, Napanee, Ontario.

Strayed.

Two sheep came to my premises, Mellon's hotel, Sheffield, on or about the 9th day of January, 1902. Owner may have same by proving property and paying charges.

E. J. MELLON,
Erinsville P. O.

14a

Look! Look! Look!

J. H. Fitzpatrick has started a new store with new goods and new prices. We will give good Oranges for 12c. per doz. and Lemons 20c. per doz. and all groceries under the usual price. We make a specialty of flour and feed. The Hungarian patent flour, \$2.40 per cwt. for \$2.25, Royal Gem, \$2.00.

Unique Wallpaper.

Would you like to have a room or two with a wallpaper different from any yet seen in this county? We will undertake to supply you with this class of goods. Long range of patterns. Prices from fifty cents up to two dollars per roll.

THE POLLARD COMPANY,
Dundas Street, Napanee.

Musical Event.

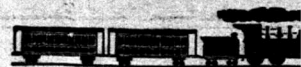
A rich musical treat is in store for all who will attend the Eastern Methodist church on Tuesday night next, April 1st. The following talent will take part: Miss Lillian B. Stickle, soprano, of Stirling, a graduate of Toronto Conservatory and a pupil of Wm Shakespeare, London, Eng.; Master Jack Challes, the well known "boy soprano," accompanied by Miss Lillian M. Hall, organist assisted by the choir.

CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure 25c. R. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

On Dit.

The following conversation took place between two local gentlemen, shortly after the nomination of a Liberal candidate to contest Lennox for the Legislature: "Who did you nominate the other day?" "Mr. M. S. Madole." "I suppose there will be a large number of stoves distributed around the country about election time?" "Even stoves will be more acceptable than coffins," was the friend's reply.



Grand Trunk Railway Time Table

Going West, 12:05 a.m.	Going East, 12:15 p.m.
" 3:33 a.m.	" 1:15 p.m.
" 10:34 a.m.	" 1:15 p.m.
" 1:22 p.m.	" 6:00 p.m.
" 4:36 p.m.	" 6:00 p.m.

Daily except Monday. Daily, All trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes at the station.

Rikley's Restaurant.

Easter Good Things.—Candies, bon bons, cakes and confectionery for all times. We keep none but the goods procurable.

Eastern Methodist Church.

On Sunday Rev. Chas. McIntyre preach special Easter sermons, at which have prepared a special program of Easter music for morning and evening.

Pea Growing.

It has been realized by seedsmen, as growers that the pea crop of the country during the past two or three years have been unsatisfactory to both, owing to ravages of the pea weevil, and means have been tried to stop the ravages of this destructive insect, but without success. It would seem that Prof. Zavitz interested himself in the matter makes a suggestion, in writing to me in this county, which is certainly trying. He says: "I am of the opinion that if the farmers of Lennox County would all quit growing peas two years, the County of Lennox would come perfectly free from the ravages of pea weevil, and that the farmers again turn their attention to the cultivation of peas. If all weevil peas then be prevented from entering the County, I believe that there would be little danger from ravages of the pea for some years to come. I would think that this would be a move in the right direction. The pea crop has been exceedingly important one for both farmers and the seedsmen in this County and I certainly think it would be decided advantage to adopt this plan. If a few farmers, however, would be less in this matter and would not stop the growing of peas during those two years the eradication of the pea weevil would be much less complete than if we would entirely stop growing peas for a period of two years."

A Presentation.

Mr. Wm. Valleeau, of Morven, for this week through the post an intimation that he was to call at Gifford's was received what was given him and questions. Signed, "Selby." On a to the request he was much pleased awaiting his arrival a pair of chairs, handsomely carved and finished. Mr. and Mrs. Valleeau desire to their appreciation and thanks to the at Selby for this very substantial expression of their esteem, as well as for the kindly expressions of regard, regret and good-will consequent upon your from your midst. We shall always a loving remembrance of the many days spent together and of the loyal confidence of which we were constant recipients. It is our joy to believe a particle of love is ever lost, that seed sown which will grow and into perfection, "sometime." some

**Children Cry for
CASTORIA**

Farewell Address.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Valleeau, who many years were highly esteemed residents of Selby, have become settled in the home at Morven. Their numerous friends in and around Selby are very sorry with such prominent citizens.

J. GARRATT & SON, Bakers and Confectioners.

Our Bread is
Second to None.

A trial will convince the most exacting bread consumer that what we say is correct. The best grade of flour and years of experience combined produce good bread. We have both.

We Also Have a
Complete Stock of

Confectionery, Cakes, Oysters direct from Baltimore, Canned Goods, etc. A trial will convince that we handle only the best.

J. GARRATT & SON, Bakers and Confectioners.

Dundas Street West. 61y

WALLPAPER

New and Choice
Designs.

PRICES ARE VERY
REASONABLE!

"The People's Fair,"

Napanee.

C. I. MAYBEE,

There is a young criminal lawyer in Memphis, Tenn., who on the occasion of his becoming of age began the celebration of his birthday in a way that caused his household a great deal of consternation.

On the eve of the fete, shortly after midnight, the young man's family were suddenly startled from their slumbers by a loud voice in the house calling: "There's a man in the house! There's a man in the house!"

The vallant pater familias rushed from his room, bearing in his hands a heavy billet of firewood, to learn the cause of the disturbance and to capture the intruder. His son was standing in the hall, shouting at the top of his voice.

"Where's the man?" exclaimed the old gentleman.

"Here, sir; here!" proudly replied the young man. "This is he. At last I'm twenty-one!"

Piper Legends.

The Wends, who, we believe, are the ancestors of the modern Prussians, are the center of many legends. The Pied Piper of Hamelin was a Wend; so also was the piper of the Harz mountains, who appeared so many days a year and played unearthly tunes and whosever heard at once fell into a frenzy, from which there was no escaping. All these piers and weird pipers assembled once a year at the Brocken, where there was a general carnival, the arch fiend leading the concert on a violin, witches rolling around and fiddling on the skulls of horses and the pipers adding the concert of their unholy instruments.

Boyle & Son
non-rust bottom milk can—best can made.

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP.

All the latest conveniences,
Everything new and up-to-date,
Experienced workmen.
Give me a call.

F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

Bring Us Your Produce.

We can give you the best prices in town. We carry a full line of flour and feed at lowest prices, and in groceries we can please you. Try our Teas and Coffee.

J. H. FITZPATRICK.

A Large Increase.

Our reporter interviewed the management of our home fire insurance company, "The Lennox & Addington Mutual," this week and they report an increase of 60% in amount of insurance written to date over the same period of last year; no unsettled losses, and only one small loss of \$2.00 so far this year, which was promptly paid.

At Home.

In the Presbyterian church this (Friday) evening. Programme to begin at 8 o'clock, refreshments served; admission ten cents. The following take part in the programme: Misses Birrell, Hardy, Fraser, Coxall, Templeton, Edwards, Pearl Grieve and Messrs. Heber Hardy, G. Bustin, J. F. VanEvery, U. M. Wilson, Jas. Birrell and Dr. Simpson. During the evening there will be a debate, "Resolved that Mr. Whitney's treatment of the temperance question is better than that of Mr. Ross." All are invited to come.

Piano Tuning.

Mr. John H. Phillips, specialist in piano tuning, having the largest connection in Eastern Ontario and doing all the new work of this section for Heintzman & Co., Karn, Bell and Newcombe; over 35 years' experience; understands the piano throughout; has no superior in his line, will be at home all next week. Leave orders at F. W. Hart's, or drop postal card to Box 55. 15a

Webster and Disraeli.

Disraeli once met Daniel Webster at a time when American statesmen were rarer visitors in England than they now are. "He seemed to me," "Dizzy" reported, "a complete Brother Jonathan—a remarkable twang and all that. He also goes to the lev-ee," added Disraeli, strongly accenting the last syllable. "Dizzy" nevertheless noted the American orator's "fine brow and beetled, deep set eyes," but it was Sydney Smith who declared of him that no man could be so wise as Daniel Webster looked.

Passing of a Star.

"Madam," said the facetious boarder, "this turkey reminds me of a steadily waning dramatic star."

"Well," said the landlady, "I suppose you want somebody to ask you why."

"Because," said the facetious boarder, "it comes on in smaller and yet smaller parts."

A Real Nice Bull.

In a Dublin paper some time since was a biographical notice of Robespierre which concluded as follows: "This extraordinary man left no children behind him except one brother, who was killed at the same time."

In the departmental store, Toronto, on Saturday, over \$25 in counterfeit quarters and dimes were taken over the counters. No one detected the money.

Great Britain is trying to win this war without hurting her enemy—is trying to make a conquest and retain the good will of the conquered, but probably the old rough-shod way was the best in the end.—Toronto Star.

to cure 25 cents. R. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

On Dit.

The following conversation took place between two local gentlemen, shortly after the nomination of a Liberal candidate to contest Lennox for the Legislature: "Who did you nominate the other day?" "Mr. M. S. Madole." "I suppose there will be a large number of stoves distributed around the country about election time?" "Even stoves will be more acceptable than coffins," was the friend's reply.

Mrs. Girvin Committed.

The trial of Mrs. John Girvin was held at Deseronto last week. The charge laid against her was that on the fourth day of March, 1902, she did commit murder. A plea of "not guilty" was entered. A large number of witnesses were examined and she was committed to stand her trial at the Fall Assizes at Belleville. The case against Higgins, the husband of the deceased woman, was enlarged for a week.

A. S. Kimmerly has a full stock of Bran and Shorts, Timothy and Clover Seed, Great bargains in sugars. Keewatin flour still takes the lead. Try our tea, 2 lbs. for 25c. Douglas' Liniment 20c. a bottle.

Argyll Lodge Re-Opening.

During the past number of weeks the Lodge Rooms of Argyll Lodge, No. 212, I. O. O. F., in the Leonard block, have undergone extensive repairs. The hall to the east of the former lodge room has been rented and the partitions removed, making two large comfortable rooms. The front room has been handsomely papered, painted, carpeted and fitted for a reading room, the settees formerly used in the Lodge room making very comfortable seats. Tables for cards and games have also been supplied. In the rear of the reading room is the gymnasium, a large airy room fitted with exercises, punching bag, foils, gloves and various other appropriate fittings. Off the gymnasium is a convenient wash room. The main hall and ante-rooms have been handsomely papered, painted and decorated, re-carpeted and completely remodelled. Very handsome new canopies have been erected over the Noble Grand and Vice Grand chairs. New roll-top desks have been procured for the secretaries and folding opera chairs placed around the walls for the members; in fact all the furniture in the Lodge room has been purchased new. All the rooms are lighted with electric light and gas, neat combination chandeliers being used in the Lodge and reading rooms. The members of Argyll Lodge may well be pleased with their new rooms, as they are among the finest in the district. We understand the cost was in the neighborhood of two thousand dollars. The re-modelling was in charge of the following committee of members:—R. S. Wales, John Carson, F. S. Scott, L. A. Scott, S. Hawley, J. E. Robinson and D. Henwood. On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of this week the rooms were opened to the public, and on Thursday evening, in response to the invitation of the members of Argyll Lodge, the first degree team of Napanee Lodge, No. 86, and the third degree team of Deseronto Lodge visited Argyll Lodge and conferred the first and third degrees. The members of Napanee and Deseronto Lodges and various other visiting brethren also received an invitation to be present on Thursday evening and turned out in goodly numbers. After the work in the Lodge room was concluded all present adjourned to the Royal Hotel, where an excellent dinner was served by Bro. Hunter, followed by a number of short speeches by the visiting brethren and members of Argyll Lodge.

When "times" are bad the watchmaker rejoices.

DETJOR & WALLACE,

The Prescription Druggists, give their prompt attention.

MAIL ORDERS

Just drop us a card addressed
DETJOR & WALLACE
Medical Hall, Napanee
YOU'LL GET THE GOODS.

into perfection, "sometime." Some

Children Cry for CASTOR

Farewell Address.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Vallean, many years were highly esteemed of Selby, have become settled in the home at Morven. Their numerous in and around Selby are very sorry with such prominent citizens Methodist church, where they have ed such valuable services, has suffered not easily regained. Mr. Vall several years, was a devoted class member of the Quarterly Board Superintendent of the Sabbath school. Whilst Mrs. Vallean was a very successful class teacher, and President Woman's Missionary Society. A February meeting the members auxiliary expressed their regrets at of so able a president. The following copy of the address:—

Mrs. VALLEAN,—

Dear Sister,—We cannot allow severance from our auxiliary without expression to our feelings of re your removal as well as our fe gratitude for the many pleasant profitable meetings we have had to

Ever since our organization in 18 have taken a prominent part auxiliary work, having very effected in the capacities of corresponding secretary and president respectively. When we were very few in membership assisted in creating a missionary that brought our auxiliary up to healthy condition. Your regular attendance and acquired knowledge of mission work manifested the deep interest you in it.

During the ten years of our existence have never known you to shirk a duty rather to take upon yourself an share of responsibility. We feel that cannot speak in too eulogistic terms your competence and willingness to all the various departments of work.

We regret that circumstances call a new field of labor, for we would that might have remained with us always while we shall greatly miss your presence and assistance, we know that you will be with us in our efforts to extend Father's Kingdom.

We pray that God may prosper your efforts in your new home, and if you never permitted to meet with us at our Selby auxiliary,

May we all meet bye-and-bye,
'Round the throne of the Most High.

SELBY AUX. OF W. M.

Feb. 6th, 1902.

The Eyes Feed the Brain.

Parents who neglect their children's eyes are making



cruel to the child who ends the feet their little ones.

dwarfs the feet—the other stunts the mind.

When we adjust glasses study becomes a pleasure.

H. E. Smith,

GRADUATE OPTICIAN

Smith's Jewelry Store,

Napanee.



Trunk Railway Time Table.

West, 12:05 a.m.	Going East, 12:09 a.m.
3:35 a.m.	12:47 a.m.
10:55 a.m.	1:00 a.m.
1:55 p.m.	6:40 p.m.
4:38 p.m.	
8:26 p.m.	

except Monday. *Daily. All other days, Sundays excepted.
can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at on. 8-1y

Restaurant.
Good Things.—Candies, fruits, cakes and confectionery fresh at all times. We keep none but the best procurable.

Methodist Church.
Sunday Rev. Chas. McIntyre will give special Easter sermons, and the church has prepared a special program of music for morning and evening.

Peas.
Peas have been realized by seedsmen, as well as the peas of the county, the past two or three years, has been satisfactory to both, owing to the fact that the pea weevil, and various other insects, have been tried to stop the ravages of the destructive insect, but without success. It would seem that Prof. Zavitz has done himself in the matter, and his suggestion, in writing to parties in the county, which is certainly worth considering. He says: "I am of the firm opinion that if the farmers of Lennox would all quit growing peas for one year, the County of Lennox would be perfectly free from the ravages of the pea weevil, and that the farmers could turn their attention to the cultivation of other crops. If all weevilly peas could be prevented from entering the county, I believe that there would be but little danger from ravages of the pea weevil, in years to come. I would certainly like to see this would be a move in the right direction. The pea crop has been an important one for both the county and the seedsmen in this County, and I certainly think it would be to the advantage to adopt this method. The farmers, however, would be careful in this matter and would not give up growing of peas during those two years, and the pea weevil would be less complete than if everybody entirely stop growing peas for a period of two years."

Wm. Vallean, of Morven, received a letter through the post an intimation to call at Gibbard's warerooms, what was given him and ask no more. Signed, "Selby." On acceding to the request he was much pleased to find that his arrival a pair of beautiful handsomely carved and finished. Mrs. Vallean desire to express appreciation and thanks to the friends for this very substantial expression of esteem, as well as for the many expressions of regard, regret and ill consequent upon our removal from our midst. We shall always retain a remembrance of the many happy moments together and of the loyalty and love of which we were constantly the recipients. It is our joy to believe that no love is ever lost, that it is as when which will grow and blossom in perfection, "somewhere."

Children Cry for ASTORIA.

Address.
and Mrs. Wm. Vallean, who for years were highly esteemed residents, have become settled in their new home at Morven. Their numerous friends around Selby are very sorry to part with such prominent citizens. The

STELLA.
Ploughing has begun. Many are looking anxiously for the bay steamer. Rev. Cumberland preached to the mariners on Sabbath eve. Capt. Alex Glen and several mariners left for Detroit on Monday. Henry Wilson made a trip to Toronto last week. Several are endeavoring to dispose of their properties with a view to leaving for Manitoba. The band made its first outdoor appearance of the season on Saturday. Richard Fleming is on the sick list.

A Cry for Help.—A pain in the back is a cry of the kidneys for help. South American Kidney Cure is the only cure that hasn't a failure written against it in cases of Bright's disease, diabetes, inflammation of the bladder, gravel and other kidney ailments. Don't neglect the apparently insignificant "signs." This powerful liquid specific prevents and cures. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—70

CLAREVIEW.
Sugar making is the order of the day. Mr. Thomas Flynn and family are moving to William Walsh's farm this week. Mr. and Mrs. Flynn have the good wishes of their many friends and neighbors in this section. A little baby girl has come to brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Murphy. Mr. and Mrs. Dan Kennedy are moving to Mr. Thomas Evin's farm, Perry Road. We wish them every success. Mrs. William Barrager is on the sick list. Miss Janey Cragen, Cloyne, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. M. Flynn. Mr. and Mrs. Joe Hunt, Cloyne, visited Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Murphy one day last week. Miss Nellie Kenny, Flinton, is spending a few weeks with Mrs. T. Powers. Mr. Anthony Walsh is all smiles, it's a boy. Mr. Thomas Hopkins has returned from the lumber woods. Mr. John Lawlor has rented Mr. William Barrager's farm, and took possession last week. Rumors of a wedding soon. Mr. Jas. McAlpine has disposed of a number of cows and young stock to Mr. W. Huff, Napanee. Tom Flanagan, son of Mr. John Flanagan, met with rather a painful accident one day last week, by which he completely severed one of the toes from his foot. We hope for a speedy recovery. Clareview saw mill is now running full blast.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

ODESSA.
A number of our young people have already commenced to enjoy themselves by riding their bikes and kicking the football. At the present the outlook for a No. 1 football team is good. There was a fair attendance at the sugar social in the Methodist church on Tuesday evening of this week. Messrs. P. A. Mabey and H. S. Davy are attending Grand Lodge of C.O.C.F. at Toronto this week. Mrs. Davy accompanied them on a visit to her daughter. J. Murphy, sr., was taken to the

THE EASTER MILLINERY

display now shown by us is considered by those who have visited our rooms to be the best ever held in Napanee. The very brightest ideas of the milliner's art can be seen here, and prices regulated like dry goods prices.

Come and see what we are showing. No one asked to buy—Everyone welcome to look around.

New Waists and Skirts.

We opened and placed in stock this week 300 Waists—Fancy Lawns, Linens, White Lawns and Silk Waists—Extra good values at 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Silk Waists \$4.50, \$5.50 and \$6.00. Dress Skirts \$1.75, 2.90, 3.50, 4.00 and 4.50. Homespun Skirts \$4.00, 5.00, 5.50 and 6.00. White Underskirts 59c, 69c, 85c, \$1.00, 1.25 and up.

BUY THE ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES

LACE CURTAINS.

262 pairs placed in stock last week. We are making a special display of Curtains now. Lace Curtains 20c, 25c and 50c the pair. Long Curtains, good patterns, 75c, 90c and \$1.00. Extra value Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long and very wide, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25. Don't buy Curtains without first seeing our stock.

This is the Store for
ART BLINDS,
CURTAIN POLES,
CHEAP CARPETS.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.,

Cheapside, - Napanee.

WITH AX AND BLOCK.
Criminal Executions In Prussia Still Performed by the Headsman.
Our \$14.75

Children Cry for ASTORIA.

Address.
and Mrs. Wm. Vallean, who for
sars were highly esteemed residents
, have become settled in their new
Morven. Their numerous friends
round Selby are very sorry to part
uch prominent citizens. The
st church, where they have render-
valuable services, has suffered a
easily regained. Mr. Vallean, for
years, was a devoted class leader,
and of the Quarterly Board, and
tendent of the Sabbath School,
Mrs. Vallean was a very successful
as teacher, and President of the
s Missionary Society. At their
y meeting the members of the
y expressed their regrets at the loss
a president. The following is a
the address:—

LEAU,—
Sister,—We cannot allow your
e from our auxiliary without giv-
ession to our feelings of regret at
moval as well as our feeling of
e for the many pleasant and
e meetings we have had together.
ince our organization in 1892 you
ken a prominent part in our
work, having very efficiently
the capacities of corresponding
and president respectively
e were very few in members, you
in creating a missionary spiri-
ought our auxiliary up to a good
condition. Your regular attend-
acquired knowledge of missionary
nifested the deep interest you took

g the ten years of our existence we
er know you to shirk a duty, but
o take upon yourself an undue
responsibility. We feel that we
peak in too eulogistic terms as to
apetence and willingness to help in
various departments of church

gret that circumstances call you to
id of labor, for we would that you
ave remained with us alway. But,
e shall greatly miss your presence
stance, we know that your prayers
with us in our efforts to extend our
Kingdom.

ay that God may prosper you and
your new home, and if you are
mitted to meet with us again in
y auxiliary,

e all meet bye-and-bye,
i the throne of the Most High.

SELBY AUX. OF W. M. S.

th, 1902.

Eyes Feed Brain.

ents who neglect their
dren's eyes are more
cruel than
the Chinese,
who encase
the feet of
their little
ones. One
is the feet—the other
the mind.
we adjust glasses
becomes a pleasure.
I. E. Smith,
ADUATE OPTICIAN,
Smith's Jewelry Store,
Napanee.



already commenced to enjoy themselves
by riding their bikes and kicking the
football. At the present the outlook
for a No. 1 football team is good.

There was a fair attendance at the
sug:r social in the Methodist church
on Tuesday evening of this week.

Messrs. P. A. Mabee and H. S. Davy
are attending Grand Lodge of C.O.C.F.
at Toronto this week. Mrs. Davy ac-
companied them on a visit to her
daughter.

J. Murphy, sr., was taken to the
insane hospital at Kingston on Mon-
day of this week.

Dr. Mabee left on Sunday last for
Iowa, where is brother is seriously ill
with pneumonia.

Miss M. McCabe is visiting her par-
ents at Napanee for a few days.

Quite a number of our villagers at-
tended the funeral of the late Mrs.
Nathan Fellows, York road, on Mon-
day last.

Messrs. W. H. Clark and C. G. Booth
both wear broad smiles. They are
girls.

Robert Bennett has bought all the
claims held against the Hogle estate
by W. C. Jenkins, and will move on
the premises about the 1st of May.

Mrs. D. Alger, of Hastings, who has
been visiting here for the past
month, returned home on Wednesday
of this week.

On Monday of this week, while
some farmers were driving to the vil-
lage, smoke was seen issuing from
Gilbert Woods' barn in the village.
On investigation it was found that an
old bag under the sill of the barn was
on fire. The devouring element was
soon under control. Cause of fire un-
known.

About a dozen young folks from
Parrott's Bay surprised Mr. and Mrs.
Sidney Clark on Friday evening of
last week. They all returned home in
the wee sma' hours.

Special services were conducted in
the Anglican church last week by the
Rev. Dibb.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Parrott have moved
from our village to a farm near the
White church, Morven.

I tell you, Mr. Editor, we're having
a measly time in our village.

House cleaning has been started by
a number of our citizens. Take care
and don't move your stove out too
soon.

Nial Smith, one of our promising
young men, left on Thursday of last
week for Uncle Sam's domains, where
he intends staying for the summer,
having secured a lucrative position.

Extreme Cruelty.
Employer—Mr. Slack, would you like
to have an increase in salary?
Employee—Would? I should say I
would!
Employer—Well, let me tell you, then,
that unless you get down here earlier
and work a great deal harder you'll
never get it in this world.

His Fall.
Customer—I understand that your
chef has been discharged.
Waiter—Yes, sir. He has gone to a
place where they call him a cook—
Judge.

The word "mille" is derived from the
Latin "mille," a thousand. A thousand
paces of a marching soldier made the
old Roman mile.

When a man's wife tells him to
"wait just a second," he can form
some idea of what eternity is like.—
Chicago News.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co., Cheapside, - Napanee.

WITH AX AND BLOCK.
**Criminal Executions In Prussia Still
Performed by the Headsman.**

Seventeenth century methods still
prevail in Prussia in the matter of the
execution of criminals. The man sen-
tenced there to suffer capital punish-
ment is led to the fatal block, and his
head is chopped off with identically the
same sort of ax as that which was
used to put a period to the career of
Charles I. in the Tower of London on
that fateful 30th of January 252 years
ago. Practically the only difference
between the twentieth century execu-
tion and that of the time of Cromwell
is that the condemned is not put to
death publicly.

In many parts of the German empire
the guillotine has taken the place of
the gallows and the block, but in Prus-
sia old fashioned justice clings tena-
ciously to the old fashions, and not
the rope nor the automatic knife nor
the power of electricity has been able to
displace the broadax as the law's of-
ficial implement of death. The only
concession made to modern sentiment
is in the garb of the executioner.

This functionary does not, as in the
earlier times, dress in doublet and hose
and hide his ensanguined identity be-
hind a frightsome mask. Instead, he
appears at the execution garbed in a
frock coat of somber hue and correct
cut, and he wears upon his head, even
when delivering the death stroke, a tall
silk hat. His three assistants are sim-
ilarly attired.

Why this garb was chosen no one
can say authoritatively. It is one of
those things the origin of which ap-
pears to have been forgotten with the
originators. But it is the lawful cos-
tume, prescribed in the regulations,
which apply also to the twelve civil-
ian witnesses who must attend an ex-
ecution, with the result that a stranger
witness is unable to say until the ax
has fallen which of the other fifteen
silk hatted, frock coated individuals
grouped about him is the man who
lives by death.

France produces \$15,000,000 worth of
chestnuts a year and Italy \$20,000,000
worth.

Massachusetts Fences.
In the state of Massachusetts it is
made illegal by statute to erect a fence
exceeding six feet in height.

The Day.
In all chronology the day is recog-
nized as the most obvious division of
time, next to it being the interval be-
tween one new moon and its successor.

Church of England Notes

CHURCH OF S. MARY MAGDALENE—Sunday
services. Holy Communion on 1st and
rd Sundays of the month at the midday
service. On other Sundays at 8 a.m.
Matins, 11 a.m. Evensong, 7 p.m.

PARISH OF BATH AND ODESSA—Services
for Good Friday—Hawley, 9 to 10 a.m.;
Bath, 12 to 3 p.m.; Odessa, 7 p.m. Ser-
vices for Easter eve—Bath, 7 p.m., with
sermon on "He Descended Into Hell."
Services for Easter Day—Bath, 6.30 a.m.,
11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Odessa, 9 a.m. and
3 p.m.

Our \$14.75 Scotch Tweed Suit!

Is the feature Suit of our Spring
Sale. It is high-class in every
particular. The material offers
a rare selection of the newest
patterns in Scotch Tweeds and
Serges in all the latest shades of
browns, greys and Blue mix-
tures. The linings are the same
as in our \$20.00 Suits. A per-
fect fit and satisfaction guaran-
teed or money refunded. It
means for you the latest thing
in spring wear and a saving of
\$5.00.

J. A. Cathro,
Fine Tailoring,
Dundas St., Napanee, Ont.

Have You Any Junk?

If so, please call up 'phone
No. 32 or drop me a postal
card and I will send for same
and pay the

Highest Price in Cash.

I buy all kinds of old Junk,
such as Rags, Bones, all kinds
of Scrap Iron, Copper, Brass,
Lead, Zinc, Old Rubbers, Boots
and Shoes, and Old Papers, in
fact all kinds of old

JUNK

I pay cash for Rough or
Rendered Tallow, and all kinds
of Grease.

Chas. Stevens.

The Napanee Express,
The Weekly Sun, Toronto \$1.75.